1: Hoebel E-5 (1933) 1940 NO6 Comanche NO6

APPENDIX C

PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION OF INDIAN NAMES

(International Phonetics Association Symbols)

Comanches

A Big Fall By Tripping	piáɪɜpsima
Barking Buttocks	wítawɔwɔki
Bay Mare	óhapia
Bone	tsúnip
Been To See His Son	patuáwunikwai
Blow It Away	pɔ'aika
Breaks Something	tʃikova
Brother-in-law	ʈɜ:tɜ:
Brown Robe	ɔ'tiahɜ
Buffalo	ʈásiwɔ
Buffalo Robe	yóniakʌt
Bull Roarer	wɜ'kɜβuβi
Bull Elk	páɪɜuakum
Carrying Something Under Her Belt	saídja
Chew Up	kútskwip
Cliff	tɜ'panai
Cooks Dried Meat	kúkap
Coals In A Wood Fire	kútu
Crazy Bear	ísawɜɪa
Crowds Somebody	wútsuki
Dry Tipi	pákikani
Eagle Tail Feather	kwásia
Echo Of The Wolf's Howl	ísɛnanika
Gets To Be A Middle-Aged Man	ʈénɛβɜkə
Grey Flat Lying Object	ésihaβit
Holding For Fun	ʈʌ'sʌtsai
Holding Her Sunshade (Carrying Her Sunshade)	hɜ'kiyani
Little	ʈɜ':tɜ
Little Medicine	tɜ'βowakʌt
Looking	púnita
Looking For Fun	ʈɜ'sɜtsaponi
Mangey Coat	tásiaβɔkuɪawa

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Narrow Gut	kóhi
No Bed	kápewat
Pepper	tʃʃeɹa
Red Young Man	ékawɔkani
Robe On His Back	kwáhiɜa
Rocky Creek	ʈɜ'piwnɜ
Salt Worn Out	ónawia
Short Dress	cítaɹa
She Invites Her Relatives (Gets Her Neighbors)	nɜ'mɜɹuiβɛts
Skinny and Wrinkled	ʈɛ'kwitʃi
That's It	ʈásuɹa
Thunder	pɔ'tsensuap
Touch With A Closed Fist	tɔ'kwia
Tongue	ékon
Traveller's Road	nɔ'βɔik

N *Shoshone*
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Climber	tɛ'ndoi
Coyote Droppings	hûgwidʌp
Dunking	tɔ'stagwa
Dry Head Of The Penis	pásakant
Knocking Over	ʈɔ'ani
Little Cottontail Rabbit	ʈáβutsi
Little Gulping As If Swallowing	kúnutsi
Little Old Man	wúwutsi
Lost	wáʃiki
Noseless	múβiwʌt
No Testicles	nɔ'yɔwʌt
Red Son	ɛ'ngaʈua
Red Round Object	ɛngaβɔ'nɛkɜ
Water Plant	paínaitɜ
Whispering Voice	ɜɔ'yɔkant
White Man's Son	taíβoandua

3: Wallace & Hoebel E-4, 5 (1933, 1945) 1952
NO6 Comanche NO6

Linguistic Note

●104 IN THIS BOOK the alphabet of the International Phonetics System has been utilized for Comanche words and names. This method may, at the outset, present a minor difficulty for the person not trained in reading the symbols conventionally used in the system. However, we feel certain that all readers will appreciate the more accurate pronunciation of Comanche that can be conveyed through a scientific linguistic system.

Conventional vowel symbols are pronounced in the continental manner (i.e., *a* = *ah*, *e* = *ay*, *i* = *ee*, *o* = *oh*, *u* = *u*, as in *you*). Variant Comanche vowels are written and pronounced in the following wise:

ɔ = *aw*, ɜ = *e*, as in *er* (pronounced very broad, without sounding the *r*), ɛ = *eh*, as in get, ə = *uh*, as in alone, ʌ = *u*, as in shut. A colon (:) after a vowel signifies that it is prolonged and drawn out. A single quotation mark (') represents a glottal stop.

All Comanche consonants are written and pronounced as in everyday English, except the following:

β = the bilabial fricative, i.e., like a *v* except that the lips are held closed together instead of putting the upper teeth over the lower lip. (Try it!)

ɾ = a "flapped" *r*, one in which the tongue is first placed against the roof of the mouth and quickly let drop while forming an *r*.

t̪ = a dental *t*, formed by placing the tongue against the upper teeth instead of the fore-palate.

[p. xviii is blank]

5: Carlson & Jones E, N-4, 5 (1933)1939
NO6 Comanche NO6

the plains proper have been gathered chiefly as incidental parts of larger ethnographic studies, are generally meager, and are widely scattered. Two notable lists of plants used by Indians of the northern Plains are those of Grinnell for the Cheyenne (9) and McClintock for the Blackfoot (13). For the tribes of the southern Plains there is almost nothing available.[1] It is to assist in filling this hiatus in southern Plains ethnobotany that this paper is offered.

The data have been tabulated in order to present the material in compact form and to provide a convenient listing of plants by scientific name, common name, Comanche name, or by use (Table I). In the discussion the plants are arranged according to function, i.e. nutritive, medicinal, technological, and the like. Whenever convenient, identical or similar uses of the same or related plants by other tribes are pointed out. A small amount of data on Comanche uses of plants is drawn from other sources. We are grateful to Dr. E. Adamson Hoebel for permission to include some of his unpublished notes on plant names and plant uses of the Shoshone Indians, collected among the northern Shoshone of the Fort Hall Reservation, Idaho, in 1934.

The phonetic alphabet employed in recording the Comanche plant names is that of the International Phonetic Association. Since this alphabet is in common use and should be readily available to the reader it is not reproduced here.[2] We are further grateful to Dr. Hoebel for assistance in checking the phonetics of plant names.

Wissler (26, pp. 218–219) lists among the chief traits of the typical Plains tribes "the dependence upon the buffalo or bison, and the very limited use of roots and berries." Marcy and McClellan (15, p. 102) state that fresh meat was the only food of the Comanche "with the exception of a few wild plants which they find on the prairies." Our data seem to indicate that rather full use was made of the available flora. Many fruits and berries were eaten and must have offered a welcome variation to the monotony of the meat diet. Nuts, starchy roots, bulbs, and various other plant parts were also utilized. Some of these offered only fresh seasonal food, and others

[1] Since this paper was written a monograph by P. A. Vestal and R. E. Schultes has appeared in which over a hundred Kiowa economic plants are discussed (*The Economic Botany of the Kiowa Indians as It Relates to the History of the Tribe*, Botanical Museum, Cambridge, Mass., 1939, 110 p.).

[2] For a slightly modified form of this alphabet see Bloomfield (2, p. 547).

[Text continues on p. 526.—Analyst]

194 whispered vowels may be neutralized to I, or elided. In the latter case its length may
[192] be retained in a pulse. When a long vowel loses its accent, or when a following voiceless vowel becomes voiced, it often loses a mora; e.g., pu·kU *horse*, navukuwá·ʔ *automobile* (without its horse); tĭcipOsaʔ or tĭcipĬsaʔ *nut, bolt, screw*.

Only voiced vowels occur in clusters. The
[192] following have been noted: ia, ĭa, ie, ĭi, ai, oa, ua, ui, and ue. Examples are: pia- *big*; mĭa *moon*; tĭe- *little*; ʔĭvĭiʔ *mole*; haicI *friend*; coapĬ *shoulder*; suavE *cross*; pui *eye*; wihtue *bucket* (objective). -aʔe-, -oʔi-, and -uʔe- are frequently pronounced as clusters in rapid speech; e.g., noʔi *egg* becomes noinĭ· *eggs*.

Stress most frequently falls on the first
● [104] syllable. When it does it will not be marked in this paper. An apparent exception to the rule that stress tends to fall on one of the first three syllables of a word is to be found in a long list of names of plants and animals and a few inanimate objects.[*] These words are polysyllabic and end with a stressed long vowel plus ʔ. By analogy the names of many new traits are fitted into this pattern.
[192] Examples are: pohkó·ʔ *burrowing owl*; ʔaʔahká·ʔ *banana*; waʔrokiyá·ʔ *pliers* or *crayfish*. A secondary stress may occur on the first syllable of both these and other long words.

Subject to the qualifications noted above in discussing the distribution of various phonemes, the syllabic pattern is the sequence CV or CVC. The vowel may be
[196] long, short, whispered, or a cluster. Other prosodic features such as tone or phrase and sentence melody, except for a few expletives, seem to be only idiosyncratically meaningful.

193 3.3. Prefixation even including prefixed clitics, while of less importance morphologically in Comanche than suffixation, is highly productive of neologisms and bulks large in the acculturation vocabulary.

[113] [*] William S. Smalley, Phonemic Rhythm in Comanche, IJAL 19.297-301 (1953).

[p. 147-B]

11: Casagrande E,L-5 (1940) 1954
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Oklahoma

may be utilized; however, as form is the most palpable aspect of a culture trait, formal equations have most frequently been made by the Comanche. Moreover, most Comanche extensions of meaning are in the realm of material culture where form is readily apparent. Extension of meaning is the method commonly used in naming new borrowings where there was an easily recognizable native analogue. The same has been true for other American Indian languages, including those of the Wintu[43] and the Hupa. The latter called wheat flour by the same term as acorn flour, and potatoes after native bulbs.[44]

Naming equations solely on the basis of function and symbolic meaning regardless of differences in form are comparatively few in Comanche. The following may be cited as examples:[45] *ǂpia?e·tĬ *gun (big bow)*; *ta·vE *clock, time of day (sun* compare ta·venItĬ *day)*; *ǂnava·kA *bullet, lead (its arrow)*.

A further example is the extension in meaning of the word puha *supernatural power* in the following: piavuharavenItĬ *4th of July (big puha day)*; *puharaivo·? *doctor, minister, Christian (puha white man)*; puharavenItĬ *Sunday (puha day)*; puharekĬraivo·? *minister (puha talk white man)*; puharivo·pĬ *Bible (puha book, writing)*; *puhahuvia *hymn (puha song)*; puhaknĬ[46]

[43] D. D. Lee, The Linguistic Aspects of Wintu Acculturation, AA 45: 435-440 pp. 435 ff. (1943).

[44] H. G. Barnett, Culture Processes, AA 42: 21-48, p. 32 (1940).

[45] Word lists will be given in the following alphabetical order: ?, a, e, i, ĭ, o, u, p(v), t(r), k, kw, c, s, h, m, n, w, y.

* Words marked with an asterisk appear in the Comanche vocabulary collected by Charles Detrich at Fort Sill, Oklahoma in 1895. Those marked ǂ appear in Randolph B. Marcy, Exploration of the Red River of Louisiana in the year 1851, 32d Congress, 2d Session, (Washington, D. C.; 1853).

[46] This same word was used by the Fort Hall Shoshone for a small structure used by the shaman in curing; Julian H. Steward, Culture Element Distributions: XXIII, Northern and Gosiute Shoshone, Anthropological Records, 8: 3, p. 273 (University of California, 1943). It was also used

12: Canonge L-5 (ca. 1950-1955) 1958 NO6 Comanche NO6
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Explanatory Note

126 These texts were transcribed over a period of years up
115 to 1955 and the whole corpus happens to have come from one informant, a Comanche, Mrs. Emily Riddles, age 75, of Walters, Oklahoma. Materials were carefully corrected by her. After she suffered a severe stroke, further checking was accomplished through Mr. Joe Harry and Mr. Gilbert Goonwoap of Walters and Lawton respectively.

104 Symbols:

p t k s m n w y h i e a u o are conventional.

ʌ is ɨ, back unrounded vowel.

kw and ts are single phonemes of two segments.

b is b, voiced bilabial fricative.

r is ɾ, alveolar flap.

Long vowels are written as ii ee aa uu oo ɨɨ.

Underlining (_) indicates voiceless (whispered) vowels, e.g. i, e.

Stress (´) is written only when it does not occur on initial syllables.

Glottal (?) is not written when it occurs prevocalic in initial syllables.

[p.xiv is blank]

12: Canonge L-5 (ca. 1950-1955) 1958 NO6 Comanche NO6
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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Items are listed according to the following alphabetical order: a e i o u ʌ h k kw m n p/b s t/r ts w y ʔ. Due to their interplay and close relationship with each other, the phonemes p and b are treated in the lists as though they were the same letter. This is also true of the phonemes t and r.

With verb forms, phonemes following the slant line indicate the verb form as used in certain dependent clauses best identified as such by the suffixes -tai and -ka. If the phoneme is h, it is added to the verb form. If the phoneme is a voiceless vowel, it replaces the final vowel of the stem.

All possible ramifications of those pronouns listed here are by no means included.

A sincere word of appreciation is given here to Mrs. Helen Seahmer for her extremely valuable help in compiling these lists.

104 aai-mi?a- oomo

A

aai-mi?a-/a to lope, sing.
wahka-mi?a- pl.
awo/awo a cup, a vessel.
ai- bad, evil.
ahi?bʌni-/i to destroy, to plunder.
ahna under the arm or foreleg, the armpit
ahpʌ? father.
ahtakĩ? a grasshopper, small.
ahtamúu? a grasshopper, large.
ahwe-/h do dig, to dig up.
ahwepʌ anything dug up.
anáa ouch. For physical hurt, other than a burn.
anikwita-mi?a-/a to roll, to roll along, as a ball.
animui a housefly.
ata-/atah-/atʌ- different, another, other.
atakwa?ʌʌ? roasted dried corn made into soup with meat or bones.
atakwa?ʌʌ?ai-/h to partially roast and dry corn.
atakwa?ʌʌ?aipʌ partially roasted dried corn.
ata-ba-ro?i-/i co come up easily, as water in a creek.
atabitsi a tribe or person other than Comanche.
ara? uncle.
arʌka? a deer.
arʌka?-rʌhkapʌ deer meat.

E

estʌ/etʌ a bow, for shooting arrows.
ehka see sehka.
eka-/ekapi- red.
ekah-puhihwi gold, gold money.
eka-kuh-tabea-/h to give forth a red light as from fire.
ekʌ-sah-pana? a soldier. (red-chested, early uniforms had red sashes).
ebu see nebu.
esi-toyaabi/esi-toya- a grey mountain.
esi-tʌʌnʌ?i-/i to appear grey.
etʌ see setʌ.
etʌsi-kawo?a-/a to have a soiled or dirt-streaked face.
etʌsipʌ ashes.
e?kabápi? a buzzard. (red head).

I

i- see si-.
ihka see sihka.
ika-/h to go in, to enter, sing. wekwi- pl.
iki/ikʌhu see siki/sikʌhu.
ina-/h to jerk meat.
i-nakwʌ this direction, (near at hand).
inapʌ jerked meat
ina-waaia/ina-waia poles erected for drying jerked meat.
ibu see sibu.
isa?ai-/h to lie, to tell a lie.
isʌ this, this one, (near at hand, definite).
itʌ see sitʌ.
itʌʌ see sitʌʌ.
itʌh/itʌkwʌ see sitʌh/sitʌkwʌ.
itʌhi see sitʌhi.
iyaa?i-/i to watch over, to guard.
i?a- see si?a-.

O

o that, (at a distance), with tsa?.
como/omo the leg, usually the whole leg.

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oo?ʌ clothing, any type of apparel.
oha-/ohapi- yellow.
oha-?ahnakatʌ/△ a coyote, (yellow under its foreleg).
ohnáa? a baby.
okᵩ/okᵩho see sokᵩ/sokᵩho.
okᵩhi see sokᵩhi.
okwe-/h to flow, of any liquid.
onaabi/ona- salt.
obo that way, over there, (at a distance).
oBʌ that, that one, (at a distance, definite).
oFʌ see soFʌ.
oFʌʌ see soFʌʌ.
otʌ-kwasaka-/△ to cook something brown.
otʌ-/otʌpi brown.
oyetᵩ all.
o?a- see so?a-.
o?yᵩBʌ every time

U

u 3rd per. sing. (removed).
uih- one of a different kind.
uhka see suhka.
uhri see suhri.
uhtu-/utu- to give one thing.
himi- to give several things.
ukᵩ/ukᵩhu see sukᵩ/sukᵩhu.
uma-/h to lead animals or people, pl. tsaka- sing.
una?- other side.
usúni always, forever.
uBʌ that, that one, (removed, definite).
ura-/h to find something, sing.
u?ᵩruhku- to find several things, pl.
urii see surii.
uFʌ see suFʌ.

urʌʌ see surʌʌ.
urakwᵩ see surakwᵩ
u?3rd per. sing. subj. (removed).
u?a- see su?a-.
u?ahrʌ- anyone.
u?ᵩruhku-/ᵩ to find several things, pl. ura- to find something, sing.

ʌ

ʌ 2nd per. sing.
ʌhʌ a blanket.
ʌhkooi-/h to sleep, pl. ʌhpʌi- sing.
ʌhpʌi-/h to sleep, sing. ʌhkooi- pl.
ʌhtsuma-/△ to close the eyes, sing. ʌhtsumi- pl.
ʌhtsumi-/h to close the eyes, pl. ʌhtsuma- sing.
ʌkihtsi? now.
ʌkanaa first.
ʌkʌ-nikwi-/i to be still saying, pl. ʌkʌ-yʌkwi- sing.
ʌkʌ-niwʌsʌ-/△ to be still talking, pl. ʌkʌ-rekwa- sing.
ʌkᵩBʌ still, yet.
ʌkʌ-rekwa-/h to be still talking, sing. ʌkʌ-niwʌnʌ- pl.
ʌkʌ-yʌkwi-/h to be still saying, sing. ʌkʌ-nikwi- pl.
ʌkwi-/h to smell something.
ʌma-/h to rain.
ʌmah-paa a pond or lake, (rain water).
ʌma-kᵩni (rain house), a shelter hung in the teepee to deflect rain coming through the teepee top.
ʌmi 2nd per. sing. obj.
ʌmʌ 2nd per. sing. pos.

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ʌʌ/ʌʌ△ 2nd per. sing. subj.
ʌbia oh, exclamation of surprise by women only.
ʌsuki-/1 to snore.

H

haa yes, affirmative.
haitsi friend, of a man only.
hahpa?ne- a level place between hills or below a hill.
hakai what, how.
hakahpu which way.
hakani what way, in some way.
hakanihku in what way.
hakani?yu- why is it.
hakarʌ who.
hak△ where.
hani-/1 to do, to fix.
hanitbi/hani- corn.
hanika- to be lying somewhere, of objects.
hani-kwasʌkʌ-/△ to roast corn.
hanip△ anything fixed or prepared.
habi-/h to lie down, sing. kwabi- pl.
habi-kono night cradle. (to lie down-cradle).
haya-rokwe- four.
ha?woka-/h to be hollow.
hima-/h to take several things, pl. yaa- to take one thing, sing.
himi-/h to give several things, pl. uhtu- to give one thing, sing.
hina what, what thing, something.
hini what, what thing, something, subj.
hipe? when.
hipe?sʌ at some time.
hibi-/h to drink.
hibikʌ-/△ to water an animal.
hibip△ one who has become intoxicated.
hip△ a thing, most anything owned by someone.
hora-/h to dig a hole, well.
hua-bokóo? huckleberries.
huu-hima-/h to carry or have a stick, pl. huuh-yaa- sing.
huuhpi/huuh- a tree, stick, club, log, woods.
huuh-yaa-/h to carry or have a stick, sing. huu-hima- pl.
huu-ma-sʌsap△ a tree grown by someone.
huu-na-ro?i? a ladder.
huu-bi/huba coffee (tree-water).
huu-?aswo/huu-?awo a mortar, a wooden vessel.
huhkup△ dust.
huhku-wʌsʌ-/△ to stir up dust, to blow dust.
huhtsʌu a bird.
hu-nakw△ outside.
hunu?bi/hunu?- creek, stream, river.
hu-ba-?ai-/h to make coffee.
hubebi-/h to drink coffee. (huba (obj. form)andhibi- to drink, contracted).
hʌʌsʌ a few times.
hʌka-/h to cool off.
hʌki- a shade, a brush arbor.

K

kaa-kwaku-/h to defeat someone by cheating.
kaa-behka/bek△- to cheat, deceive.
kah-ku?e teepee-top opening.
kahni/-kʌni house, home, teepee.
kahni-ku?e house top, teepee opening.

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kahni-mi?a-/§ to visit. (house- to go).
kahni-tai- a room, a cave.
kahtʌi? a neighbor. (from kahni house and tʌi? a woman's friend).
kaku? grandmother. (the wife's mother).
kama-/△ to have a taste, to be tasteful.
kamʌuta? sweet potato.
kasa a wing.
kasa-bipiku-/h to make fluttering or wing noises.
karʌ-/h to sit down, sing. yʌkwi- pl.
karʌkʌ-/△ to set up a teepee, sing. yʌkwika- pl.
ka?wi-/1 to get together.
ku/koo no. negative.
kohena nothing.
koha-wa-/h to be all gone, to no longer have.
kosua-/h to be mean, hard to get along with.
kosʌ before.
kota? don't.
kia expressing wonder, doubt, inquisitiveness, see 1.4.2; 3.14.3; 4.8.5; 5.4.4; 5.7.1; 5.9.1; 5.28.1; 5.35.2; 7.3.2; 7.12.3; 7.20.3; 7.27.2; 8.4.3; 8.30.13; 13.29.1; 14.23.4; 16.22.3; 20.21.5; 22.14.6; 23.19.3; 26.13.4; 28.19.3;
kima-/△ to come.
kooi-/h to die, pl. tʌyaai- sing.
koobo/kobe the face.
koo?i-/1 to cut up something.
kohso/-kono a cradle.
kohtoo-/h to make a fire.

kohtoop△ a fire.
ko-noop△ a load of firewood.
kono-ho-nii-/h to fetch firewood, sing. kono-ho-yʌka- pl.
kono-ho-yʌka-/△ to fetch firewood, pl. kono-ho-nii- sing.
kotso-/h to wash.
koyama-/△ to return, to turn back, pl. ko?i- sing.
ko?i-/1 to return, to turn back, sing. koyama- pl.
kuhiya-/△ to spy on someone.
kuhma male.
kuhma-bai-/h to have for a to have for a husband.
kuhma-ru-/u to marry, of the woman.
kuh-pitsuni-/1 to render, to try out fat.
kuhtsu? a cow, cattle.
kukʌme-?aswo/swo a skillet, used for parching corn.
kumahpʌ? a husband.
kuung/kuna firewood.
ku-nakʌʌ?i-/1 to bob up, to stick the head out, pl. ku-ro?i- sing.
kusi-/kusipi- grey.
kusipʌ ashes.
kusi-wʌhpima-/△ to roast something buried in ashes.
ku-ro?i-/1 to bob up, to stick the head out, sing. ku-nakʌʌ?i- pl.
kutʌ-bora-/h to dig a fireplace.
ku-tsitoma-/△ to set something on fire, sing. ku-tsitowaka- pl.
ku-tsitowaka-/△ to set several things on fire, pl. ku-tsitoma- sing.
ku-wekwʌkʌ-/△ to rope someone, pl. ku?-nika- sing.

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ku-wo?nepʌ a burned-out hollow tree trunk.

kuya?a-/ɨ to be frightened.

kuyunĩ? a turkey.

kuyúu?si? a quail.

ku?ɨ/ku?e roof, teepee opening, top of mountain.

ku-?ina-/ʌ to roast jerked meat.

ku-?inapʌ roasted jerked meat.

ku?-nikakʌ-/ʌ to rope someone, sing. **ku-wekwakʌ-** pl.

ku?si-múura? a grey mule.

ku?-tsi-hima-/h to roast something on a stick, pl.
ku?-tsi-yaa- sing.

ku?-tsi-yaa-/h to roast something on a stick, sing.
ku?-tsi-hima- pl.

ku?-wʌ-hora? a hoe, a mattock.

kaa-/h to appear, to come out, to climb, to escape, pl.
to?i- sing.

kaah-bitʌ-/ʌ to come out at a certain place, pl.
to?ɨ-bitʌ- sing.

kʌʌkɨ/kʌka an onion.

kʌh-ka?a-/ɨ to bite off a piece of something.

kʌh-kupa-/ʌ to bite to death, sing. **kʌh-tokwe-** pl.

kʌhtaa- tight, strong, hard.

kʌhtaa-nʌa-/h to storm, to blow hard.

kʌh-tokwe-/ʌ to bite to death, pl. **kʌh-kupa-** sing.

kʌh-to?ipʌ leftover or excess food, (something from the mouth).

kʌh-tsia-/h to bite someone.

kʌma?- beside, along the edge of.

kʌsaa-/h to open the mouth.

kʌrʌ?atsɨ a water lily.

kʌ-yu?ne-/ɨ to chew.

kʌ?rahúu? hackberry tree.

KW

kwahi the back, of a person or animal.

kwahi-noo-/h to carry on one's back.

kwaku-/h to defeat someone in a game or race, to win out.

kwabi-/h to lie down, pl.
habi- sing.

kwasɨ/kwasi a tail.

kwasik next time, last.

kwasi-naboo? a snake.

kwasu?u a dress, coat, shirt, suit.

kwasu?u-tua-/h to get a coat, dress, shirt, suit.

kwasu?u-tʌmʌʌ-/h to buy a coat, dress, suit, shirt.

kwasʌa-/h to cook.

kwasʌkʌpʌ something cooked.

kwe?ya-/ʌ to be tired, to get tired.

kwihne-/h to turn cold.

kwihne?-nakwʌ north.

kwinuma-/ʌ to get dizzy.

kwisi-/h to braid something.

kwi?tanáai? a woman's name.

kwʌhʌ a wife.

kwʌha-/h to catch, to capture.

kwʌhapʌ a captive.

kwʌhti-kwʌtɨ- to shoot something once, sing. **kwʌɨjku-** pl.

kwʌhti? one who is shot.

kwʌɨjku-/h to shoot several times, pl. **kwʌhti-** sing.

M

ma 3rd per. sing. (near at hand) pos. obj.

maa- 3rd per. sing. (near at hand). with post- positions.

maa/maai 3rd per. sing. (near at hand) obj. of dep. cl.

mahi-ko?i-/1 to return from the warpath.

mahi-mi?a-/3 to go on the warpath.

mahka 3rd per. sing. (near at hand). obj. or with noun obj.

mahkʌ-/makʌ- to drive up animals.

mah-be-/h to drop something from the hand.

mahri 3rd per. dual. (near at hand). obj. of main vb., subj. of dept. cl.

mahrʌ 3rd per. dual. (near at hand). pos., obj. of post-position.

maka-/h to feed, to give to eat.

maka?muki-/1 to prepare, to get ready.

makʌhu/makʌ/makʌhi here, to here, to it. (near at hand).

ma-kwinuma-/ʌ to make one dizzy, to make one drunk.

ma-kwitso?ai-/h to save someone.

manaa?-nakwʌ still farther off.

ma-nakʌa-/h to make something stick out, eg. **ma-nakʌʌ?i-** pl.

ma-nakʌʌ?i-/1 to make something stick out, pl. **ma-nakʌa-** sing.

ma-nakwʌ far, far off.

mana?koroomi-/1 to cover something over.

mani-/1 to cross over.

ma-nukikʌ-/ʌ to make someone run off.

ma-nʌʌ-sukaa-/h to make one feel (good or bad) in body or spirit.

ma-sukaa-/h to feel with the hand.

ma-saapʌ anything grown by someone.

marii 3rd per. pl. (near at hand). obj. of main vb., subj. or obj. of dep. cl.

ma-ropo?na-/ʌ to make round, to coil, sing. **ma-ropo?ni?i-** pl.

ma-ropo?ni?ipʌ anything made round or into balls.

ma-ropo?ni?i-/1 to make round, to coil, pl. **ma-ropo?na-** sing.

marʌʌ 3rd per. pl. (near at hand). pos., subj. of main vb.

marʌka-/ʌ to finish something.

ma-rʌki-/1 to touch, to put the hand on something.

ma-rʌki?ne-/2 to press down with the hand.

marʌni-/h to hurt someone.

ma-tsʌbaki-/1 to stick something to, to glue, sing. **ma-tsʌbaki?i-** pl.

ma-tsʌbaki?i-/1 to stick something to, to glue, pl. **ma-tsʌbaki-** sing.

ma? 3rd per. sing. (near at hand). subj. of main vb.

ma?ome-/2 to stir up a fire.

me indicating something spoken, used with verb to say.

meeku now.

meh particle indicating something spoken.

mia-/mi?a-/3 to go.

miakʌ-/ʌ to run after, to chase.

miihtai?- near, soon, shortly.

mookʌ/moka a branch of a tree.

motsʌ/motso a beard.

motso-talboo? a bearded white man.

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mo?o/mo?o the hand.
mo?obe?- five.
mo?o-tsaai-/h to hold hands.
muura? a mule.
muhne-/h to precede, to go ahead of someone.
muh-pa?arai- on one's face, face downwards.
muhpe? a hoe.
muhpóo?-wanapᴖ mosquito netting.
muhyʌ a door, doorway.
muhyʌ-nakwᴖ east.
mupi-habi-/h to be bent over, as a tree limb.
mubi-pó?roo? a pig.
mubi-pó?roo?-rʌhkapᴖ pork, (pig-meat).
mubᴖsi-/h to blow the nose.
musamia-/h to worry, to be concerned.
mutsipᴖ anything sharp pointed.
mu-yake-/h to blow a horn or other wind instrument.
mʌa the moon.
mʌah-tabe-ba?i-/i to have moonlight.
mʌi 2nd per. pl. obj. of main vb.
mʌhʌ 2nd per. dual. pos., obj. of post-position.
mʌkwᴖ 2nd per. dual. subj. of main vb. sometimes mʌh.
mʌmi 2nd per. pl. obj. of dep. cl.
mʌmʌ 2nd per. pl. pos., obj. of post-position.
mʌni-/h to be unable to do something, to fail to do.
mʌrᴖ/mʌrʌ 2nd per. pl. subj. of main vb.

N

naahka-/h to continue doing something, to continue to be.
naa-habi-/h to continue lying down, to become one lying down, sing. naah-kwabika- pl.
naah-kwabika-/h to continue lying down, to become one lying down, pl. naa-habi- sing.
naapa/napa lower leg, foot.
nai?bi a young woman.
nah just, expression of will, see 2.7.2; 2.19.2; 2.44.4; 5.14.5; 5.16.8; 5.28.1; 5.33.4; 6.6.3; 6.14.4; 6.19.4; 7.24.7; 8.30.13; 11.16.4; 11.23.6; 11.35.3; 13.4.1; 13.29.1; 18.22.9; 19.2.2; 19.24.4; 20.26.1; 21.26.5; 22.8.11; 23.4.5; 24.9.6; 26.30.5; 30.3.3; 30.35.3; 35.13.3; 35.25.5; 36.6.5.
nah- with each other, together.
naha-/h to happen, to become, to continue.
nahanii-/h to continue along, sing. nayʌkwi- pl.
naha-bitʌ-/ᴖ to happen to be somewhere, to come on to someone.
na-himi-/h to give several things to each other. na-?uhtu- sing.
nahubinii-/h to groan.
nahubiyaa-/h to sing a song for someone.
nahnapᴖ the oldest child or a grown child.
nahnia a name.
nahnia-maka-/h to give a name to someone.

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nahbi?a- — na-rah-ka?wi-

nahbi?a- boys which are relatives.
nahwool-/h to cry, pl.
yake- sg.
naka-/△ to hear.
nakⱡ the ear.
nakw△sip△ prepared pumpkin.
nakw△si? pumpkin.
na-kw△sʌ-/h to kill each other.
na-kw△sʌka-/△ to make or cause several to be killed, pl.
na-behkakʌ- sing.
na-mah-towʌna-/△ to be leaning against something, sing.
na-mah-towʌni?ⁱ- pl.
na-mah-towʌni?ⁱ-/⊥ to be leaning against something, pl.
na-mah-towʌna- sing.
na-maka?muki-/⊥ to get one's self ready.
nama-nuhki-/nukⱡ- to run off afraid, sing. nama-nuraa- pl.
nama-nuraa-/h to run off afraid, pl. nama-nuhki- sing.
nama-ro?ⁱ-/⊥ to get rid of, to escape from.
nama-runehtsʌ-/-netsʌ- to run to something through fear.
na-marʌni-/h to hurt one's self.
namʌsi-kohtoo-/h to make a fire quickly.
namʌsi-tʌhka-/tʌkʌ- to eat quickly.
namʌsoa-/h to change clothes, to get dressed.
namʌsoapʌ clothing.
namʌsoapʌ-ramʌʌ-/h to buy clothing.
namʌsohi-/h to hurry up.
nanahbiso?ai-/h to be slow in movement.
nanahtena- men relatives.

nanakwʌhʌ a married couple.
nanamʌanoo-/h to stall, to delay.

nananʌʌ?mai-/h to tire one's self out, to get tired of something.
na-nih-kupa-/△ to laugh very hard, sing. na-nih-tokwe- pl.
na-nih-tokwe-/⊥ to laugh very hard, pl. na-nih-kupa- sing.
nanⁱsuyake-/⊥ to be pretty, to be beautiful.
nanⁱtsuwa-/h to argue with someone.
na-nʌ-su?uyaa-/h to be made a laughing-stock.
na-behkakʌ-/△ to cause one to be killed, sing. na-kwʌsʌkʌ- pl.
na-bi-so?a-/h to stick one's self with something.
nabitʌ-buni-/h to look behind one's self.
na-buihwʌʌ-/△ to notice one's appearance, to examine one's person.
na-buni-/h to look at one's self, to appear (as to dress).
napʌ shoe, footprint, trail.
napʌ-maka-/h to give moccasins away.
na-su-tama-/△ to remember.
na-su-tamuka-/△ to remind someone.
na-su-tamʌ-habi-/h to lie down thinking of something.
na-su-waisi-/⊥ to forget. (self-mind-to lose).
na-su-yake-/⊥ to desire, to wish for. (self-mind-to cry).
na-rah-ka?wi-/⊥ to congregate, to get together.

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na-rah-kupa- nimai-

na-rah-kupa-/Δ to give up, to stop trying.

nararʌna-/Δ to gamble over some kind of competition.

na-roh-tʌma? a can, a lid.

na-roh-tsana-/h to be hanging up, sing. na-roh-tsani?i- pl.

na-roh-tsani?i-/l to be hanging up, pl. na-roh-tsana- sing.

na-ropʌsa-/h to be beaded, sing. na-ropʌsi?i- pl.

na-ropʌsi?i-/l to be beaded, pl. na-ropʌsa- sing.

na-rʌhka? groceries.

na-rʌhka?-ru-/h to get or receive groceries.

na-rʌhka?-rʌmʌʌ-/h to buy groceries.

na-rʌhka?-tsu?ma-/Δ to run out of groceries.

na-rʌki-/l to be put or placed, sing. na-rʌni?i- pl.

narʌmi? owner, master, Lord.

narʌmuhku/narʌmuhku reins.

narʌmu?i-/l to relate, to tell.

na-rʌmʌʌ? a town, a store.

na-rʌni?i-/l to be put or placed, pl. na-rʌki- sing.

na-rʌnoo? a saddle.

na-rʌnoo?-rahni?i-/l to saddle up, pl. na-rʌnoo?-rʌki- sg.

na-rʌnoo?-roo?i-/l to unsaddle a horse, pl. na-rʌnoo?-ro?ya- sing.

na-rʌnoo?-ro?ya-/Δ to unsaddle a horse, sing. na-rʌnoo?-roo?i- pl.

na-rʌnoo?-rʌki-/l to saddle up, sing. na-rʌnoo?-rahni?i- pl.

narʌso/narʌso a sack, a bag.

narʌ?ʌya-Δ to be dangerous, to be mean.

natsa- indicating remonstrance, accusation, complaint. See 2.42.4; 6.3.2; 9.4.3; 12.18.5; 17.23.4.

na-tsah-puni-/h something being tested.

natsamukwe? grapes.

natsarʌhka? a saddle girth, a pack girth.

natsa?ani? a buggy.

nayʌkwi-/l to continue along, pl. nahanii- sing.

na?ani-/l to roll over or around, sing. na?ani?i- pl.

na?ani?i-/l to roll over or around, pl. na?ani- sing.

na?arun-/h to fight with each other (not of warfare).

na?oomo/na?omo wagon wheels.

na?oki-/l to rejoice.

na-?uhtu-/na-?utu- to give one thing to each other, sing. na-himi- pl.

na?kahtaba?i? pecans.

na?nʌʌmʌ/na?nʌmʌ- a relative, a tribesman.

na?nʌbe?- divided evenly.

na?'seeka? persimmons.

na?renahpʌ? a man relative.

na?tso?me? dried plums.

na?wa?ihpʌ? a woman relative.

na?yane-/h to laugh, pl. yahne- sing.

niikwi-/l to say to someone, with the particle me.

niha-/h to name someone, to be called.

nimai-/h to call someone, to call out for someone.

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nimaihkana the one who is called.
ni-nʌ-su-tamakʌ-/△ to be reminded by something someone says.
niwai-/h to ask for.
ni-wekwi-/h to invite in, pl. ni-?ika- sing.
niwʌnʌ-/△ to say, to talk, pl. tekwa- sing., to talk, yakwi- sing. to say.
ni-yu-karʌ-/h to sit still and keep quiet.
ni?atsi-/l to give advice to.
ni-?ika-/h to invite in, sing. ni-wekwi- pl.
noo must, indicating definiteness. See 2.24.4; 3.10.3; 5.9.3; 5.16.9; 5.28.4; 5.35.2; 7.6.4; 7.22.4; 12.18.9; 14.20.1; 15.23.5; 19.35.1; 22.19.5; 30.35.4.
noo-/h to carry off, to haul.
nooh-pitʌ-/△ to arrive carrying.
noo-mani-/l to carry across.
noopʌ a load of anything.
noo?bɨ/noo?- a hill, a knoll.
noha nearly.
nohi-/h to play.
nohi-nuraa-/h to run around and play.
nohi-tastʌ a doll, a playtoy.
nohi? any kind of playtoy.
nohi? very.
nohi?-waikinʌ a play-wagon.
nohi?-wobi-puuku/puku a toy wagon, (to play-wood-horse).
nohko-/nokʌ- to bake biscuits.
nohko-?aswo/?awo a biscuit oven.
noka?i-/l to move off, to camp separately from the main group.
no-kima-/△ to come moving.
no-mi?a-/l to move away, of a camp or home.
nomohka-/nomokʌ- to put a bridle on a horse.
no-bitʌ-/△ to arrive and camp.
no-baahrai-/h to move away leaving someone behind.
norʌna-/h to make a bed.
norʌnapʌ a made-up bed.
notsa?ka? a sweetheart, with generally a bad connotation.
no?i-/l to pluck, to pick a bird.
nuhki-/nuki- to run away, to run off, sing. nuraa- pl.
nunurawa-/△ to run off one by one rather than as a group.
nuraa-/h to run away, to run off, pl. nuhki- sing.
nʌ- 1st per. sing.
nʌ 1st per. sing. pos., obj. of main vb., obj. of post-position.
nʌʌ 1st per. sing. obj. of dep. cl.
nʌena a wind.
nʌepɨ/nʌa- a wind.
nʌstʌ 1st per. sing. obj. emphatic.
nʌʌh-kupa-/△ to trip one's self, to fall down.
nʌʌh-kwitubi-/l something wrapped up.
nʌʌh-tama? a fence.
nʌʌmʌ/nʌmʌ a Comanche, sometimes of any Indian.
nʌʌ-sukaa-/h to feel (good or bad) in body or spirit.
nʌʌ-tʌkʌna-/△ to be tied up.
ɲʌʌ?/ɲʌʌ one or ones spoken to, usually imperative. see 1.7.3; 1.11.2; 3.6.4; 3.25.9; 5.18.3; 9.12.4; 16.26.5; 19.32.5; 22.3.12; 22.25.10; 26.9.8; 26.28.8; 28.11.5; 33.4.3.

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ʌʌʔ-kwipuna-/△ to twist one's self around something.

ʌʌʔmai-/h to get tired of, to get lazy.

ʌhi 1st per. dual exclusive, obj. of main vb., subj. of dep. cl.

ʌhka-/ʌkʌ- to dance.

ʌhkana a dance, dancing.

ʌkw△ 1st per. dual exclusive subj. of main vb.

ʌmi 1st per. pl. exclusive, obj. of main vb., obj. or subj. of dep. cl.

ʌmi-/h to move about, to walk, sing. yʌka- pl.

ʌmʌ 1st per. pl. exclusive, pos., obj. of post-position.

ʌmʌ-hanɨ Indian corn, squaw corn.

ʌmʌ-kahni a teepee. (Indian-house)

ʌmʌ-kuhtsuʔ buffalo. (Indian-cattle).

ʌmʌ-naahka-/h to dwell, to live somewhere.

ʌmʌ-nahkana a family.

ʌmʌ-nahnia an Indian name.

ʌmʌ-narʌmʌʌʔ trading post, Indian store.

ʌmʌ-renahpʌʔ a Comanche man, sometimes any Indian man.

ʌmʌ-ruibihtsiʔ a Comanche brave, sometimes any Indian young man.

ʌmʌ-tsuhni Indian bones, bones of a human being.

ʌmʌ△/ʌmʌ 1st per. pl. exclusive, subj. of main vb.

ʌmʌmʌɲ-tʌhtsʌ very badly, very poorly.

ʌmʌ- yʌ́wiʔ an alligator. (people-swallows).

ʌʔ 1st per. sing. subj. of main vb.

P

pa water.

paakɨ/paka an arrow.

papɨ/papi the head.

pa-rua-/h to come up, to rise, as water in a creek.

pa-habi-/ɨ to swim, sing.
pa-kwabi- pl.

pahi-/h to fall, to be born, to attack (sing. only). sing.
yuma- pl.

pahi-bah three separate items.

pahoopɨ/pahopi hail.

paho-ʔʌma-/h to hail. (hail-to rain).

pahtsi-noʔi-/ɨ to pluck, to pick a bird clean.

pa-kwabi-/ɨ to swim, pl.
pa-habi- sing.

pa-mu-kwarʌʔrʌki-/ɨ to make bubbles in the water.

pamutsaaʔ a bend in a creek.

pam△tsoʔno debris left when flood water recedes.

pabiʔ a brother older than yourself.

pasa-/h to dry something.

pasah-tah-niʔi-/ɨ to set something out to dry, pl.
pasah-tahtʌki- sing.

pasah-tah-tʌki-/ɨ to set something out to dry, sing.
pasah-tahniʔi- pl.

pasa-nua-/h to go down and begin to dry up, as a creek.

pasiwaapɨ/pasiwapi sand, fine gravel.

pasiwa-nooʔ a sand hill, a dune.

paraibooʔ chief, boss, agent.

paratsihkwɛʔɛ-/h to shine, as metal, animal's eyes, etc.

pa-ro?i-

pa-ro?i-/1 to come up, to rise, as water in a creek.
parúuku? a raccoon.
patu-tsani-/1 to get hung up along the water's edge, sing.
patu-tsania- pl.
patu-tsania-/h to get hung up along the water's edge, pl.
patu-tsani- sing.
paraʌkwihtsipΔ switches, new tree shoots.
paratsohpe? a spring of water.
patsi? a sister older than yourself.
payaapu/payapo a kind of potato-like root.
pa?a- long, high, tall.
pa?arai- to be on one's back, face upwards.
pa?isoke-/g to be wet, to be soaked.
pa?sahpu'nii? oak tree.
pehka-/pekΔ- to kill, sing.
waaʌ- pl.
pekwi-/h to swell up.
peti-/h to throw something down.
petih-tai-/h to throw something down in order to dispose of it.
petʌ? a daughter.
petsʌ-/h to invite, to take along someone.
pia-/piapΔ- big, large, loud.
pia particle used with ?AR (tAR) to mean because.
pia? mother.
pihi/pihi the heart.
pi-hima-/h to carry behind one, as on a horse, pl.
pi-yaa- sing.
pihi-ni?apΔ a coward.
pihi?a- boys, pl.
tuinʌhpʌ? sing.

pomana

pihka-/pikΔ- to make a drumming or repetitive noise, sing. 104
pipiku- pl.
pihnáa? sugar.
pihná-kama-/Δ to taste sweet.
pika-namʌsoapΔ buckskin clothes.
pikapΔ buckskin.
pimo'roo? a cow.
pimo'roo?-taiboo? a cowboy.
pina emphatic locative, there! it is — see 2.27.1; 22.21.1; 24.12.1; 24.14.1.
pipiku-/h to make a drumming or repetitive noise, pl.
pihka- sing.
pisaa-/h to apply make-up, to put on war-paint.
pi-sikwanúu?i-/1 to slide in a sitting position.
pisʌtʌki-/1 to pace, as a horse.
pitunʌ back, (direction).
pitʌ-/h to arrive.
pitsipΔ milk.
pitsipΔ-bimo'roo? a milk cow.
pi-woka-/Δ to drag someone or something.
pi-yaa-/h to carry behind one, as on a horse, sing.
pi-hima- pl.
pi?to?na?i bobtailed.
poo-/h to write, to design.
pohpi-/popi- to jump, sing.
pohbia- pl.
pohbia-/h to jump, pl.
pohpi- sing.
pokopi berries, fruits, nuts, goodies.
poma-/Δ to pick fruit, berries, nuts.
pomana the process of picking berries, fruits, nuts.

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pomapᵥ pʌkwᵥ

pomapᵥ anything which has been picked, as berries, fruits, nuts.
po?a cover, bark, skin.
po?ayaa-/h to blow away, to be carried off by the wind.
po?sa-hanipᵥ anything done of a mischievous nature.
po?sa-bihi?a- mischievous boys.
po?sa? crazy, mischievous.
po?tse-/h to bounce, to jerk.
pui/puih the eye.
puih-wʌʌʌ-/ᵥ to examine, to look over.
pumku/puku a horse, personal and specific.
puha/puha medicine, spiritual power.
puha-na-maka?mukipᵥ paraphernalia for a ceremony, peyote meeting, prepared herbs, rattles, gourds, etc.
puha-rabeni Sunday.
puhipᵥ/puhi- grass, leaves, weeds.
puhihwi money, occasionally any kind of metal.
puhihwi-kahni a bank building.
puhihwi-maka-/h to give money to.
puhihwi-paraiboo? a banker.
puhihwi-taa-/h to get money, to have money.
puhihwi-yaa-/h to receive money, sing.
puhihwᵥ-hima- pl.
puhihwᵥ-hima-/h to receive money, pl.
puhihwi-yaa- sing.
puhi-bihnáa? a watermelon (leaf-sugar).
puhitóo? a turkey. (grass-to grass).
puhwaai-/h to look for, with the eyes.
puku-tsaka-/ᵥ to lead a horse or another animal.
puni-/h to see, to look at.
putsiwaipᵥ a dead, white, dried tree-trunk.
pu?e/pu?e road, trail, path.
pʌ 3rd per. sing. pos., with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.
pʌa-/h to leave, to forsake, to quit.
pʌah-tai-/h to forsake someone, to desert.
pʌahtapᵥ an old person, an old-time Indian.
pʌaaʌ already.
pʌetsᵥku morning.
pʌetsᵥkuaʌ early morning.
pʌewatsi? wild.
pʌewatsi?-kʌʌkᵥ/kʌkᵥ a wild onion.
pʌi 3rd per. pl. obj. of main vb., subj. of dep. cl. with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.
pʌʌ 3rd per. pl. pos. with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.
pʌhi 3rd per. dual, obj. of main vb., subj. of dep. cl. with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.
pʌhʌ hair, fuzz, certain types of vegetation.
pʌhʌ 3rd per. dual, pos. with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.
pʌhʌ-tsahkwe?ya-/ᵥ to skin an animal.
pʌhʌ-wahtᵥ/pʌhʌ-wahtʌ the prairie.
pʌhtsa-/pʌtsᵥhah- to burst, to explode.
pʌkᵥ/pʌkᵥhu/pʌh- where, a place, (followed by a description).
pʌkwᵥ 3rd per. dual in the imperative.

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pʌmi 3rd per. pl. obj. of dep. cl. with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.

pʌmʌ 3rd per. pl. obj. of dep. cl. (-ha), obj. of post-position, with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.

pʌnʌ/pʌnʌ 3rd per. sing. intensive with subj. of main vb. as its antecedent.

bbb bbb bbb description of noise made by the bouncing skull.

S

saa-/h to boil something.

samohpʌ? a sibling, male or female.

sanahkena the sap of a tree.

sanah'koo? chewing gum.

sanah'koo?-kʌyu?ne-/ɡ to chew chewing gum.

sapʌ stomach.

saraa an item no longer recognized as meaningful.

sarii? a dog.

sehka/ehka those (scattered) obj. or with noun obj.

sekwi-kʌni a storm cellar, a sod or mud house.

sekwipʌ mud.

seni- different ways, various ways.

senihtʌhtsi? one of an inferior kind.

sebu/ebu different ways, various directions.

setʌ/etʌ those (scattered), subj. or with noun subj.

si-/i- this (near at hand), obj. of post-position.

sihka/ihka this (near at hand) obj. or with noun obj.

sihwa-/ʌ to tear something.

siki/sikʌhu/iki/ikʌhu here, to here. (near at hand).

sini like this, this way.

sibe-/h to shave off, to scrape off.

sibepʌ anything scraped or shaved off, shavings.

sibe?nikiyu- from now on.

sibu/ibu this direction, this way, (near at hand).

sitʌ/itʌ this (near at hand), subj. or with noun subj.

sitʌʌ/itʌʌ these (near at hand), subj. or with noun subj.

sitʌhi/itʌhi these, dual, (near at hand), obj. or with noun obj.

sitʌh/sitʌkwʌ/itʌh/itʌkwʌ these, dual (near at hand), subj. or with noun subj.

si?a-/i?a- somewhere, someplace, (near at hand).

soo- many, much.

soo-kʌni town, village.

soo-be?sʌ a long time ago.

soho-kʌa-/h to climb, pl.

soho-ro?i-/l to climb, sing.

sohobokóo? a mulberry tree.

soho-ro?i-/l to climb, sing.

soho-kʌa- pl.

sokoobi/sokobi ground, earth.

sokɡ/sokʌho/okɡ/okʌho there, to there (at a distance).

soko-kima-/ʌ to come walking.

sokohna land, country.

soko-rʌisʌpʌ a mile, (land-count).

sokʌhi/okʌhi there, to there (at a distance), in dep. cl.

sonipʌ/soni- grass.

soni-too-/h to graze on grass.

sorʌ/orʌ that, that one (at a distance), subj. or with noun subj.

sorʌʌ/orʌʌ these, those ones (at

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a distance), subj. or with noun subj.

so?a-/o?a- somewhere, someplace (at a distance).

sua-/h to think.

suabetai-/h to recognise, to know, to learn.

suura see **sura**.

suhka/uhka that, (removed). obj. or with a noun obj.

suhri/uhri those, those ones, dual (removed). obj. or with a noun obj.

suku/sukʌhu/uku/ukʌhu there, to there (removed).

suni that way (method, not direction).

supana?i-/i to know of, to know about, to know someone.

sube?ʂʌ at that time.

sube?tʌ that is all, the end of it, as of a story.

sutaai-/h to bless someone.

surii/urii those, those ones (removed). obj. or with noun obj.

surʌ/urʌ that, that one (removed). subj. or with noun subj.

surʌʌ/urʌʌ those, those ones (removed). subj. or with noun subj.

surakwʌ/urakwʌ those, those ones, dual (removed). subj. or with noun subj.

suwaai-/h to want, to desire.

su?a-/u?a- somewhere, someplace, (removed).

su?ura-/ʌ to think of something, to have an idea.

su?uyaa-/h to laugh at someone or something.

ʂaa-/h to grow.

ʂʌʌ together, of a group.

ʂʌʌhpe?ʂʌ all at once, all at the same time.

ʂʌʌh-po?tse-/g to kick a thing over, away, off.

ʂakwesbi/ʂakwebi/ʂakwe- half, the end of a row.

ʂa-me referring to something particular that was said.

ʂamʌ-/ʂamʌ-/ʂamʌh- with verbs, indicating something done completely, thoroughly.

ʂamʌ-ku-tsiitona-/ʌ to set completely on fire, sing.

ʂamʌ-ku-tsiitowaka- pl.

ʂamʌ-ku-tsiitowaka-/ʌ to set completely on fire, pl.

ʂamʌ-ku-tsiitona- sing.

ʂamʌ-kwaʂa-/h to cook everything, to complete cooking.

ʂamʌ-na?ane-/h to be alike or similar in some sort of succession.

ʂamʌ-na?ani-/i to roll around thoroughly.

ʂamʌ-noo-/h to haul off completely.

ʂamʌ-no-kima-/ʌ to come moving the whole camp or everybody.

ʂamʌ-no-mi?a-/g to move away the whole camp or everybody.

ʂamʌ-sihwa-/ʌ to be torn completely.

ʂamʌ-soko-raiʂapʌ one mile.

ʂamʌʂʌ once.

ʂamʌ-tayu?ne-/g to pound something completely or thoroughly.

ʂamʌ-tahka-/takʌ- to eat up completely, to devour.

ʂamʌ? one, someone.

ʂamʌ-?okwe-?h to float everything completely away.

ʂamʌ-?oyeiʌ everyone.

ʂamʌ-?ahtsumi-/h to close the eyes tightly, without exception.

SASAMA? some.
SASA?ana sometimes.

T

ta see taa.
taa- to be morning, to become day.
taa 1st per. pl. inclusive, pos.
taama/tama a tooth.
taa-maka-/h to make breakfast for.
taabe/tabe the sun.
taa-rʌhka-/rʌkʌ- to eat breakfast.
taa-yori-/h to get out of bed in the morning, to arise, pl.
taa-yʌtsʌ- sing.
taa-yʌtsʌ-/h to get out of bed in the morning, to arise, sing.
taa-yori- pl.
tai 1st per. pl. inclusive, obj. of main vb., subj. of dep. cl.
tai-/taina a hole, a cave, a room.
taiboo? a white man.
taiboo?-ekʌ-sah-pana? a white soldier.
taiboo?-bihnʌa? cantaloupes.
tah see takwʌ.
tahi 1st per. dual inclusive, obj. of main vb., obj. or subj. of dep. cl.
tahiba-/tahibah- anything flat, of objects.
tah-koba-/ʌ to break or snap off with the foot.
tah-kʌa-/h to drive something out, pl. ta-?ika- sing.
tah-kwe?ya-/ʌ to take off the shoes, sing. tah-kwe?yu?i- pl.
tah-kwe?yu?i-/l to take off the shoes, pl. tah-kwe?ya- sing.
tah-ni?i-/l to put something away, pl. tah-tʌki- sing.
tah-too-/h to put on shoes.
tah-tʌki-/l to put something away, sing. tah-ni?i- pl.
tah-tʌma-/ʌ to close, to shut, sing. tah-tʌmi?i- pl.
tah-tʌmi?i-/l to close, to shut, pl. tah-tʌma- sing.
takwʌ 1st per. dual inclusive, subj. of main vb.
tahʌ 1st per. dual inclusive, pos., obj. of post-position.
tabú?kina? a rabbit.
tami? a brother younger than yourself.
tamih-tsi?-benihtah-tsi? dear little brothers, a term of endearment.
tamutʌso?i-humu?bi/i briar creek.
tamutʌso?i? briars.
tamʌ 1st per. pl. inclusive, pos., obj. of post-position., subj. obj. of -ha cl.
tanʌ/tanʌ 1st per. pl. inclusive, subj. of main vb.
ta-tʌ?yʌki-/h to make a sound of footsteps, to make a running noise.
tabeeni/i morning, day.
tabe-tahka-/takʌ- to eat dinner.
tabe-?ika-/h to go down (of the sun), to be sunset.
ta-pʌhe-/h to remove, to take off, to drop, (involving foot or claw), sing. ta-yumi?i- pl.
tasʌka-puni-/h to squint, to look through slitted eyes.
ta-wia-/h to wear out shoes.
ta-wʌna-/ʌ to stake down, to nail down, sing. ta-wʌni?i- pl.
ta-wʌni?i-/l to stake down, to nail down, pl. ta-wʌna- sing.
ta-yaa-/h to carry something in the claws.

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tayaahkana something carried in the claws.

ta-yumi?i-/i to remove, to take off, to drop (involving foot or claw), pl. ta-pʌhs- sing.

ta-yu?ne-/g to pound with a pestle, to crush.

ta-?ika-/h to drive something out, sing.
tah-kaa- pl.

ta?oo? dried pounded meat.

ta?oo?-hima-/h to get or receive pounded meat, pl.
ta?oo?-yaa- sing.

ta?oo?-yaa-/h to get or receive pounded meat, sing.
ta?oo?-hima- pl.

ta?ura-/ʌ to meet someone.

ta?kwʌbai-/h to shoot a gun, pl.
ta?wo?i- sing.

ta?siwóo? a buffalo.

ta?siwóo?-rʌhkapʌ buffalo meat.

ta?siwóo?-waaa-?ʌhʌ a buffalo skin blanket.

ta?wo?i-/i to shoot a gun, sing.
ta?kwʌbai- pl.

ta?wo?i? a gun.

takwa-/ʌ to speak, to talk, sing.
niwara- pl.

takwʌ-ni-/h to announce, to make a public proclamation.

tenahpʌ? a man.

too-/h to graze (as cattle).

too-nii-/h to graze from place to place, sing.
too-yʌhka- pl.

too-yʌhka-/yʌkʌ- to graze from place to place, pl.
too-nii- sing.

too?i-/i to unhitch a horse, pl.
to?ya- sing.

to-hima-/h to lift up, to carry in arms, pl. to?-yaa- sing.

tohoobe/e the hindquarter of an animal.

toh-kaa-/h to help one mount, to go out forcibly, pl.
toh-to?i- sing.

toh-poroa-/h to scatter by force.

toh-to?i-/i to help one mount, to go out forcibly, sing.
toh-kaa- pl.

toh-tʌma-/ʌ to stop up, to can something, sing.
toh-tʌmi?i- pl.

toh-tʌmi?i-/i to stop up, to can something up, pl.
toh-tʌma- sing.

toh-tsana-/h to hang something up, sing. toh-tsani?i- pl.

toh-tsani?i-/i to hang something up, pl. toh-tsana- sing.

tokwe- exact.

to-kwite-/h to peep into something.

tomo-/tomo- to be winter, a year.

tomoa-/h to cloud up.

toponiweki- round, spherical, in a circle.

tobo?i-/i to stand, pl.
waʌʌ- sing.

tosa-/tosapi- white, silver.

tosah-puhihwi/i silver money.

tosa-na-buni-/h to appear white, to look white in color.

toyaabi/tuya- a mountain.

toyopʌ the neck.

to?i-/i to appear, to come out, to climb, to escape, sing.
kaa- pl.

to?i-bitʌ-/ʌ to come out at a certain place, sing.
kaah-bitʌ- pl.

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to?-kwɔria-/h to spill out, to pour on.

to?-nika-/ɔ to load something (wagon, gun, sack). to put something into something else, sing. tʌbaki- pl.

to?-wʌ?weni-/i to empty something.

to?ya-/ɔ to unhitch a horse, sing. too?i- pl.

to?-yaa-/h to lift up, to carry in arms, sing. to-hima- pl.

tua-/h to have a child.

tuā? a son.

tuinʌhpʌ? a boy, sing. pihi?a- pl.

tuibihtsi? a young man, a brave.

tuu-/h to get or fetch water.

tuu-hu-nii-/h to fetch water, sing. tuu-hu-yʌka- pl.

tuu-hu-yʌka-/ɔ to fetch water, pl. tuu-hu-nii- sing.

tuu-ka-mi?a-/ā to go get water for someone.

tuupɔ water being carried.

tu-hani- something black.

tuhu/tuhu bone marrow.

tuhupi-/tuuh- black.

tuhubʌhka-/tuhubʌkɔ- to get angry.

tuhu-rʌhka-/rʌkɔ- to eat bone marrow.

tu-hʌkia-/h to have deep or dark shade.

tuhkanáai? Wichita Indians.

tuhkanáai?-bihi?a- Wichita Indian boys, pl.

tuhkanáai?-tenahpʌ? Wichita Indian man.

tuhkanáai?-niwʌnʌ-/ɔ to speak Wichita, pl.

tuhkanáai?-rekwa- sing.

tuhkanáai?-rekwa-/h to speak Wichita, sing.

tuhkanáai?-niwʌsʌ- pl.

tuhku/tuhku human flesh.

tuhpokóo? tree-grown black berries with a hard seed. (not choke-cherries).

tuhpokóo?-huuhpi/i a tree bearing black berries with a hard seed.

tuhtsaiwai- to be clean, to be pure.

tukani-/i to become night, to get dark.

tukani/tukaani night.

tunehtsʌ-/tunetsɔ- to run, to run to something.

tusi-/h to spit.

tʌā/rʌā 'it is said'. complete meaning is still dubious. see the second item of each new text and 4.10.1; 5.7.1; 9.3.3; 15.23.4; 16.1.3.

tʌāsʌ also, again, and.

tʌe- little, small.

tʌeh-puha-rabeni Saturday. (little-Sunday).

tʌe?tʌ a little one, a child.

tʌi? a woman's friend.

tʌnh-ka?a-/ā to chop with an axe, sing. tʌnh-pomi?i- pl.

tʌnh-ka?a? an axe.

tʌnh-pomi?i-/i to chop with an axe, pl. tʌnh-ka?a- sing.

tʌnhtsohpe? rendered bone marrow.

tʌnpe/tʌpe the mouth, the lips.

tʌnpi/tʌpi a stone, a rock.

tʌ-hani-/i to butcher.

tʌ-ha?woka-/ɔ to be hollow.

tʌ-hima-/ɔ to get or receive rations.

tʌ-himana rations.

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tʌ-himʌ-rabeni ration day.
tʌboi-/h to go hunting.
tʌhʌyʉ/tʌhʌya a horse (general term), see puuku.
tʌhʌya-karʌ-/h to ride horseback, sing. tʌhʌya-yʌkwi- pl.
tʌhʌya-kʌa-/h to mount on horseback, pl. tʌhʌya-ro?i- sing.
tʌhʌya-ro?i-/i to mount on horseback, sing. tʌhʌya-kʌa- pl.
tʌhʌya-yʌkwi-/h to ride horseback, pl. tʌhʌya-karʌ- sing.
tʌhka-/tʌkʌ- to eat.
tʌhka-nʌmi-/h to move about eating, sing. tʌhka-yʌka- pl.
tʌhkapʌ meat.
tʌhkapʌ-rua-/h to get meat, to receive meat.
tʌhka-yʌka-/ʌ to move about eating, pl. tʌhka-nʌmi- sing.
tʌhpe?- full.
tʌhpe?-kʌa-/h to fill up something.
tʌh-tʌki-/i to plant one thing.
tʌrʌni?i- pl.
tʌke-/h to hunt several days away from the main camp.
tʌki-/h to put something away, sing. tʌhni?i- pl.
tʌkʌ-hima-/h to take to eat, pl. tʌkʌ-yʌa- sing.
tʌkʌh-mani-/i to prepare a meal.
tʌkʌh-manipʌ something prepared to eat.
tʌkʌh-pehka-/pekʌ- to kill something to eat, sing. tʌkʌ-wasʌ- pl.
tʌkʌh-tʌmʌʌpʌ something purchased to eat.
tʌkʌ-noo-/h to carry along food.
tʌkʌ-soma-/ʌ to spread a cloth on which to place food to eat.
tʌkʌ-wasʌ-/h to kill things to eat, pl. tʌkʌh-pehka- sing.
tʌkʌ-yaa-/h to take to eat, sing. tʌkʌ-hima- pl.
tʌkʌ-?ahwe-/h to dig up something to eat.
tʌ-kwʌsʌ-/h to kill for meat, to butcher, pl. tʌ-behka- sing.
tʌ-kwʌsʌkʌ-/ʌ to roast something over coals.
tʌ-kwʌsʌkʌpʌ roasted meat.
tʌ-mah-kupa? a panther.
tʌ-maka-/ʌ to pay someone.
tʌ-ma-kotse-/h to wash dishes.
tʌmarʌʌmoa- much, many, a lot.
tʌmeh-/tʌme- to gamble.
tʌmʌʌ-/h to buy, to trade.
tʌ-mʌ-sʌapʌ crops.
tʌnahyaa-/h to trail something (of dogs).
tʌnaki- quiet, calm, soundless.
tʌnikwʌ-/ʌ to sing.
tʌ-nooka-/ʌ to load an animal, etc.
ʌ-noopʌ a pack, for an animal.
tʌ-noo-wapi a pack animal.
tʌbaki-/i to load something (wagon, gun, sack), to put something into something else, pl. to?-nika- sing.
tʌpana the bank of a creek, an incline.
tʌ-behka-/tʌ-bekʌ- to kill for meat, to butcher, sg. tʌ-kwʌsʌ- pl.
tʌ-behkapʌ something killed for food.
tʌbinaa?weki- one-half, divided in half, in the middle of.
tʌbitsi-/tʌbitsi-/tʌbitsʌ- really, surely, very.
tʌbitsi-basa-/h to become very dry.

tʌ-soonə/tʌ-sonə a large pan, a dish pan.
tʌsu?naa-/h to become quiet, to calm down.
tʌtaa- to be small, to be poor, to be pitied.
tʌrahpa-/h to mix sugar and pounded meat together.
tʌrahyapʌ pounded meat mixed with sugar and suet.
tʌ-rayu?nə? a pestle.
tʌrʌhka-/tʌrʌkʌ- to steal.
tʌrʌkʌ-raiboo? a robber, a thief.
tʌ-rʌni?i-/ɪ to plant several things, pl. tʌh-tʌki- sing.
tʌ-tsih-ka?a-/ə to cut off, to cut up, sing. tʌ-tsih-pomi?i- pl.
tʌ-tsih-pomi?i-/ɪ to cut off, to cut up, pl. tʌ-tsih-ka?a- sing.
tʌtsʌ-/h to count.
tʌ-woo-/h to go hunting, involving movement of the whole camp.
tʌyaai-/h to die, sing. kooi- pl.
tʌ?ɐwe-/h to tell.
tʌ?eka-/ʌ to paint.
tʌ?ʌyə-/ʌ to be afraid of something.
tʌ?rikúu? a prairie dog.

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tsaa-/tsaah- good, fine, well.
tsaai-/h to take hold of something.
tsaah-tʌhka-/tʌkʌ- to eat well.
tsa-hani-/ɪ to drive a car or team, to do or fix something by hand.
tsa-hima-/h to carry something in the hand, pl. tsa-yaa- sing.
tsah-karʌkʌ-/ʌ to set something upright, sing. tsa-yʌkwikʌ- pl.
tsah-ka?a-/ə to snap, to break off with the hand, to cut.
tsah-koba-/ʌ to break something with the hands, sing. tsah-kobi?i- pl.
tsah-kobi?i-/ɪ to break something with the hands, pl. tsah-koba- sing.
tsah-kaa-/h to make go up, to pull up, pl. tsah-to?i- sing.
tsah-kwe?ya-/ʌ to take off clothing, to pull off or up, sing. tsah-kwe?yu?i- pl.
tsah-kwe?yu?i-/ɪ to take off clothing, to pull off or up, pl. tsah-kwe?ya- sing.
tsah-poma-/ʌ to break up, to shell, to pick off grapes, sing. tsah-pomi?i- pl.
tsah-pomi?i-/ɪ to break up, to shell, to pick off grapes, pl. tsah-poma- sing.
tsah-po?tsa-/h to jerk someone.
tsah-puni-/h to show someone something, to test something.
tsah-tahni?i-/ɪ to set something down, pl. tsah-tʌki- sing.
tsah-to?i-/ɪ to make go up, to pull up, sing. tsah-kaa- pl. to pull out, to take out, sing. tsa-pʌye- pl.
tsah-tunehtsʌ-/tunetsʌ- to stretch something, to stretch a bow.
tsah-tʌki-/ɪ to set something down, sing. tsah-tahni?i- pl.
tsah-tama-/ʌ to close, to shut, sing. tsah-tʌmi?i- pl.
tsah-tʌmi?i-/ɪ to close, to shut, pl. tsah-tʌma- sing.

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tsah-tsu?ma-/Δ to finish up something involving the hands.

tsakwi-/h to open, to turn over something.

tsaka-/Δ to lead by the hand, or reins, sing. uma- pl.

tsakʌ-hu-nii-/h to lead up a horse, sing. tsakʌ-hu-yʌka- pl.

tsakʌ-ho-yʌka-/Δ to lead up horses, pl. tsakʌ-hu-nii- sing.

tsani-/h to get hung or snagged on something, sing. tsania- pl.

tsania-/h to get hung or snagged on something, pl. tsani- sing.

tsa-pʌhe-/h to take down from, to take off of, sing.
tsa-yumi?i- pl.

tsa-pʌhe-suwai-/h to want or try to throw something off.

tsa-pʌisa-/h to rip open with the hand or claws.

tsa-pʌye-/h to pull out, to take out, pl. tsah-to?i- sing.

tsahgwa-/h to open a box, trunk, jar, to take down a teepee, sing. tsah-tʌwa?i- pl.

tsa-wee-/h to haul a person.

tsa-wekwi-/h to enter carrying several things, pl.
tsa-?ika- sing.

tsa-wo?ne-/g to scratch.

tsa-wana-/Δ to set out, as food on a table, sing.
tsa-wani?i- pl.

tsa-wani?i-/1 to set out, as food on a table, pl.
tsa-wana- sing.

tsa-yaa-/h to carry something in the hand, sing. tsa-hima- pl.

tsa-yuma-/Δ to make someone fall, to make something fall.

tsa-yumi?i-/1 to take down from, to take off of, pl.
tsa-pʌhe- sing.

tsa-yʌkwikʌ-/Δ to set something upright, pl. tsah-karʌka- sing.

tsa-?ika-/h to enter carrying something, sg. tsa-wekwi- pl.

tsiha-kooi-/h to be hungry, to starve, pl.
tsiha-rʌyaai- sing.

tsiha-kwitso?ai-/h to save from starvation.

tsiha-nabeni-/1 with negative particle ke, to become hungry, to be without food.

tsiha-rʌyaai-/h to be hungry, to starve, sing. tsiha-kooi- pl.

tsi-hima-/h to carry on a stick, pl. tsi-yaa- sing.

tsih-ka?a-/g to cut something with a knife.

tsih-poma-/Δ to cut up into pieces, sing. tsih-pomi?i- pl.

tsih-pomi?i-/1 to cut up into pieces, pl. tsih-poma- sing.

tsimiakʌ-/Δ to miss out on something.

tsipe-/h to unhorse with a spear or lance.

tsi-waai-/h to feel around with something sharp.

tsi-yaa-/h to carry on a stick, sing. tsi-hima- pl.

tsi?-nika-/Δ to put something pointed into, to stick into.

tsoapΔ the shoulder.

tso-wekwa-/h to put on a hat, pl.
tso?-nika- sing.

tso-wekwa? hats, pl.
tso?-nika? sing.
tso?me-/ɨ to gather up.
tso?mepʌ anything gathered up.
tso?-nika-/ʌ to put on a hat, sing. tso-wekwa- pl.
tso?-nika? a hat, sing. tso-wekwa? pl.
tsuhni-/tsuhnipʌ a bone.
tsuhni-tekwa-/h to talk mean, to talk rough, to curse, sing. tsuhni-niwʌʌʌ- pl.
tsuhni-niwʌʌʌ-/ʌ to talk mean, to talk rough, to curse, pl. tsuhni-tekwa- sing.
tsu?ma-/ʌ to disappear, to be used up, to cease to be.
tsʌhki-/tsʌki- to be crowded.
tsʌ?ni-/ɨ to stay a while.

W

waa-hima- to take a cedar tree, to celebrate Christmas.
waah-kusi-?okwe? grey flowing cedar creek.
waahpi/waah-/waa- cedar, cedar tree.
waatą/wata a pole, a teepee pole.
waa-waatą/wata cedar teepee poles.
waa?aki-/ɨ to yell, to wahoo.
waikinʌ a wagon.
waja-/wahah- two.
waha-bah- two separate items.
wahabi-sua-/h to become suspicious of, to suspect.
wahka-mi?a-/ą to lope, pl. aai-mi?a- sing.
wakaré?ee? a turtle.
wana-kotse? soap.
wana-buhihwi/i paper money.

wanapʌ cloth.
wana-roh-peti-/h to gamble. (to throw down yard goods).
wana-?ʌhʌ a cloth blanket.
wana-?ʌhʌ-maka-/h to give away a blanket.
wasáasi? an Osage Indian.
wasáasi?-tenahpʌ? an Osage Indian man.
wasápe? a bear.
wasʌ-/h to kill, pl. pehka- sing.
wasapʌ a number of persons or animals killed.
warʌ?i-/ɨ to miss someone, to fail to make connections.
watsih-puni-/h to watch from hiding, to spy on.
watsih-tah-ni?i-/ɨ to put away secretly, pl. watsih-tah-taki- sing.
watsih-tah-taki-/ɨ to put away secretly, sing. watsih-tah-ni?i- pl.
watsikʌ-/ʌ to lose something.
wa?ihpʌ? a woman.
wa?wah- two apiece.
wee-/h to go down, to get off.
wehki-/weki- to look for, to search for.
wekwi-/h to go in, pl. ika- sing.
wenuunuki- swinging back and forth.

we?kwiyang- to flash, to shine, (jewels, reflected sunlight).
wihi/wihi a sword.
wihi-/h to throw at a distance.
wih-kama-/ʌ to taste oily.
wihnu then.
wihte-/witą- to peep.

wihtua wʌ-su-waraki-

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wihtua a bucket.

-witsa ought, should. use 2.20.1; 6.17.3; 6.19.3; 21.13.2; 23.4.4; 32.5.1; 35.4.2.

woing a bugle, a horn.

woobi/wobi a board, wood.

wohya- a row, in a row.

wokweebi/wokwebi peyote.

wokwe-kahni a peyote teepee.

wokwe-tahka-/tʌkʌ- to eat peyote, to have a peyote ceremony.

wobi-kʌni a wood or frame house.

wobi-puuku/puku a wagon.

wobi-wihtua a drum.

wobi-ʔaawo/ʔawo a trunk.

wosa/wosa a box, a suitcase.

wosa-ʔáa?ra? the largest of the grasshoppers. (suitcase-uncle).

wo?aabi/wo?abi/wo?a- a worm.

wo?a-rahkapʌ rice. (worm-meat).

wʌhabi-/i to march off in formation, to parade.

wʌh-ka?a-/ĩ to cut, to chop down, sing. wʌh-pomi?i- pl.

wʌhki-/wʌki- to shoot a gun, bow, etc.

wʌhki-tsu?tsu?i-/i to rattle (of a snake), to make a rattling noise.

wʌhki-tsu?tsu?i? a snake's rattles, a rattle.

wʌh-koba-/ʌ to break or snap something, to break a leg.

wʌh-kupa-/ʌ to kill with a club or weapon, sing.
wʌh-tokwa- pl.

wʌh-para-/ʌ to spread a cloth over something, sing.
wʌh-parʌ?i- pl.

wʌh-parʌ?i-/i to spread a cloth over something, pl.
wʌh-para- sing.

wʌh-pa?i-/i to beat, to hit something several times.
wʌh-takwa- hit once.

wʌh-pitʌ-/ʌ to reach a destination.

wʌh-piwoka-/ʌ to drag something by force.

wʌh-pomi?i-/i to cut, to chop down, pl. wʌh-ka?a- sg.

wʌhtakami-/i to dry something partially.

wʌhtaráa? a camp bed made of a scaffold of branches, a travois.

wʌh-tokwa-/ʌ to kill with a club or weapon, pl.
wʌh-kupa- sing.

wʌh-tokwa? those which are clubbed to death.

wʌhtui-/h to wait for someone or something.

wʌh-takwa-/ʌ to hit something once. wʌh-pa?i- hit several times.

wʌh-tsito?a-/h to peel with a knife.

wʌ-sua-/h to sweep.

wʌʌʌ-/ʌ to stand, sing.
tobo?i- pl.

wʌ-ʌʌʌh-kupa-/ʌ to be knocked down by force, to be thrown down.

wʌ-ʌʌ?yʌ?i-/i to make a heavy noise, to thud, to bump.

wʌ-pʌha-/h to frail, to knock off with a stick, sing.
wʌ-yumi?i- pl.

wʌ-sibo?a-/h to shave off, to scrape with an instrument.

wʌ-sukaa-/h to feel (good or bad) in body or soul about something.

wʌ-su-waraki-/i to miss someone, to be lonesome for, to be concerned over someone's absence.

wʌ-tsʌ̲kʌnə- yʌ²yʌkə-

wʌ-tsʌ̲kʌnə-/ʌ̲ to tie something.
wʌ-yum!²i-/i̲ to frail, to knock off with a stick, pl.
wʌ-pʌ̲he- sing.
wʌ²-kwipunə-/ʌ̲ to twist something violently.
wʌ²-yʌrʌhki-/i̲ to scare or frighten with something.

Y

yaə-/h to take something, sing.
hima- pl.
yaa expression of surprise or derision, by women only.
yaə-hu-nii-/h to fetch, to scrounge for, sing.
yaə-hu-yʌkə- pl.
yaə-hu-yʌkə-/ʌ̲ to fetch, to scrounge for, pl.
yaə-hu-nii- sing.
yaapʌ̲ anything which has been taken.
yahne-/h to laugh, sing.
naˀyʌ̲ne- pl.
yake-/h to cry, sing.
nahwooi- pl.
yee expression of surprise or derision, by men only.
yori-/h to fly, pl.
yʌtsʌ- sing.
yuu-karʌ-/h to sit still.
yuupʌ̲ anything fat.
yuhu/yuhu/yuhu- fat, grease, lard.
yuhu-nohko-/nokʌ̲- to make fried bread.
yuhu-wehkipʌ̲ one looked for that is fattest.
yumə-/ʌ̲ to fall, (to be born, to attack, sing. only), pl.
pahi- sing.
yuˀə-/yuˀah- to be warm (of the weather).
yuˀə-namʌ̲soə-/h to have on warm clothing.
yʌi-/h to be night, to be evening.
yʌih-tʌhka-/tʌkʌ̲- to eat supper.
yʌka-/h to move about, to walk, pl.
nʌmi- sing.
vʌkwi-/h to say, intransitive, with particle me, sing.
niwʌnʌ- pl.
yʌkwi-/h to sit down, pl.
karʌ- sing.
yʌkwikʌ-/ʌ̲ to set up teepees, pl.
karʌkʌ- sing.
yʌrʌhki-/yʌrʌki- to frighten, to scare.
yʌtsʌ-/h to fly, sing.
yori- pl.
yʌwi-/h to swallow something, to go out of sight.
yʌyʌmuhku-/yʌyʌmukʌ̲- to move or to have movement.
yʌˀyʌkə- soft.

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15: Osborn & Smalley L-5 (1948) 1965 NO6 Comanche NO6
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FORMULAE FOR COMANCHE STEM AND WORD FORMATION

HENRY OSBORN AND WILLIAM A. SMALLEY
UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA[1]

0. Introduction
1. Affix check list
2. Stem formation
3. Stem classes
4. Word formation

0. In this paper we discuss Comanche stem and word formation. The formulae utilized to represent the observed constructions grew out of an attempt to handle the cross-cleavage between stem classes and word classes. Although not all possible combinations of formational and inflectional elements have been found, this method of statement by formulae can be expanded to include any new combinations recorded.

Stem classes are characterized by their potential distribution with alternants of suffix 311, but are not identifiable by any feature of internal structure. Word classes are characterized by their potential syntactic distribution, and when inflected are identified morphologically by their final suffix (see 4).

1. Affix check list.[2] The following list is representative of the most commonly used

[1] Data for this paper were gathered in the 1948 session of the Summer Institute of Linguistics at the University of Oklahoma. Comanche informants from Walters, Oklahoma, were Molly Wer-yavah, Helen Seahmer, and Emily Riddles. We are indebted to the staff of the Institute, particularly to Elliott Canonge and John B. McIntosh for technical information on Comanche, and to William L. Wonderly for advice in the presentation of the material.

[2] The phonemes of Comanche are analyzed as follows: p, t, k, k^{w}, ʔ; c; s, ʃ, h; m, n, r; w, y; i, I, e, E; ɨ, ɪ, a, A; u, U, o, O. Large caps represent voiceless vowels; small cap B represents bilabial v. Stress /ˈ/ is written immediately preceding the stressed syllable. Hyphen (-) represents morpho-

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affixes in Comanche. Some classes of affixes are not exhaustive (e.g. derivational affixes, class 100, which includes many more morphemes), but the pertinent classes for stem and word formation are represented.

Classification of affixes by centuries is as follows: 100 derivational, 200 verbal inflectional, 300 nominal inflectional. Classification by decades is generally on the basis of relative order. However, morphemes 201, 253, 254, 323 have been classified otherwise for convenience of description since their relative order is not as pertinent as their identity with the group in which they are placed. Decimal numbers indicate mor-

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logical juncture where clitic stems are bound to other stems or words (see 3.1.3., 3.1.4., 3.3.).

The recurrent morphophonemic changes are as follows: (1) Single morpheme-final vowels generally become voiceless in utterance-final position. 'kahninII *houses* > 'kahnI *house*.

(2) In certain combinations morpheme-final vowels reduce to open transition of neutral vowel quality. In certain combinations morphemes reduce medially by the loss of one or more morae. Compare 'tihka *eat* in the following: 'tihkaru?i-nI? *I will eat*, 'tikaInitu?i-nI? *I will always be eating* (['tikᵃaInitu?i-nI?] in which [kᵃ] is approximately [ki] but without vowel mora); 'puukU *horse* + 'kahnI *house* > 'pukuknI ['pukukᵃNI] *barn*.

(3) t interchanges with r; and p interchanges with m, utterance medially at morpheme boundaries under conditions not always phonologically determined. 'pasi? *older brother*, nI-'sasi? *my older brother*; 'tInoorI-ma? *he is writing*, 'caa-nI? 'rInoorI *I write well*. After pause the p and t always occur: 'tenahpI?a 'rInikʷIri-nI? 'suni? *I see the man singing*, but 'tenahpI?a / 'tInikʷIri-nI? / 'puni? (in which / indicates tentative pause). t (but not p) always occurs after i. '?itI *this one* < ?i 3rd person close + -tI nominalizer; '?orI *that one* < ?o 3rd person distant + -tI; 'piaIpIrII *large ones* <'piapI *big*.

(4) ? + ? = ?. 'sarii? *dog* + -?a genitive > 'sarii?a *dog's*.

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193 128 pheme alternants. Distribution classes of stems and affixes are defined below.

Reference to affix classes is made in even century and/or decade numbers (e.g. reference to tense is made by 200). Reference to specific morphemes is made by the list number (e.g. reference to -tu?i future, is made by 261). The distribution of alternants in respect to each other is indicated in the list.

193 Class 100: 110, 120 1st and 2nd order derivational prefixes respectively; 130 derivational suffixes.

111. ca?-[3] *with an upward movement of the hand*
112. ma?- *pertaining to the hand*
113. ro?- *with a violent movement of the hand*
114. co?- *with the head*
115. ki?- *with the elbow*
116. hu?- *with the back*
117. ta?- *with the leg or foot*
118. ki?- *with the mouth or scissors*
119. ci?- *with something sharp*

121. na- reflexive

131. -pI nominalizer
132. -? nominalizer
133. -pI[4] classificatory affix
134. -pI? classificatory affix
135. -aI classificatory affix
136. -ci? classificatory affix

Class 200: 201 infix; 210–250 verbal suffixes in relative order by decades.

201. -V[5] imperative → (distribution restricted to an arbitrary class)

[3] Morphemic alternation of affixes in class 110 is not completely analyzed. Each affix in this class has an alternant with final h instead of final ?.

[4] Classificatory affixes here listed do not make any determinable difference to the root. That they are derivational affixes, however, is shown by the fact that they are generally lost from R in the formula R + S = S.

[5] V is used here and in morpheme 321.1 as a morphophonemic symbol for a lengthening of a single vowel to two morae.

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322.1	-k^{w}I	dual → (fluctuates freely with 322.2 except as defined in alternants below)
322.2	-h	dual → (occurs in objective forms (plus 331); otherwise fluctuates freely with 322.1 except as in 322.3)
322.3	-hĭ	dual → (occurs on proclitic S^{w})
323.	C_1V_1-	non-singular (for alternants and patterns of reduplication see 3.1.1.).
331.1	-ha	objective → (generally with singular S^{a} ending in 131 or 132; reduction occurs: -ʔ + -ha > -ʔa)
331.2	-hta	objective → (with a group of S^{a} ending in a bilabial consonant + I)
331.3	-i	objective → (with a group of S^{a} ending in -tO and -cO without assimilation and reduction; occurs with S^{a} other than all above, and after 311, 321, or 322, with assimilation and reduction)[4]

2. Stem formation. Comanche stems are derived according to the formulae below. Patterns of stem formation do not coincide with stem classes. In these formulae a root (R) is a morpheme, free or bound, to which

[104]

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[4] Final back vowels become voiced front vowels on the same level. The resulting vowel cluster is reduced by loss of the second member. 'yuhhu *greases* > *'yuhhii > 'yuhhi *grease* (object); 'wihtua *bucket* > *'wihtuei > 'wihtue *bucket* (object). When following 311 and 321 or 322, the assimilation applies to both morphemes. 'sonipĭnĭĭ *grass* (plural) > *'sonipĭnĭĭĭ > 'sonipĭnii *grass* (plural object); 'huniyanĭh *songs* (dual) > *'huniyanĭhi > 'huniyanihi *songs* (dual object).

Examples of alternants 331.1 and 331.2: 'wa?oo? *cat* > 'wa?oo?a *cat* (object); 'pĭhĭsĭkĭĭ *peach* > 'pĭhĭsĭkĭĭha *peach* (object); 'toeahwI *silver* > 'toeahwihta *silver* (object); 'toeiitO *hoof* > 'toeiitoi *hoof* (object).

A stem which does not fit the pattern: 'yĭhnĭ *porcupine* > 'yĭhne *porcupine* (object).

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193 derivational affixes may be attached, or with
104 which other roots may be compounded. R_1 is a free root. A stem (S) is a root, with or without derivational affixes, to which inflectional affixes may be attached, or which functions as an uninflected particle.

193 Stems contain only one stress, generally on
194 the first syllable, or none at all in the case of clitic stems. Examples: 'puhihwɪ *money*, 'to?ɪ *pipe*, 'tīrī?ai *work*, wa'sape *bear*, nī-'ʁia? *my mother*.

193 Formulae for stem formation cover observed formations, but do not imply that any root may occur in all possible formational combinations.

R_1 = S. 'pui? *eye*, 'wa?oo? *eat*, '?ara? *cross uncle*, 'tihka *eat*, 'mi?a *go*, 'haa *yes*.

110 + R = S. 'tahpaana *sole of foot* < 117 + -paana *palm*; tahto'koo *big toe* < 117 + -to'koo *first digit*; mahto'koo *thumb* < 112 + -to'koo *first digit*; tah'tua *little toe*; 'co?nika? *hat* < 114 + -nika? *push into*; 'soko-kī ma-'ci?nikatī-nī? *I am sticking it into the ground* < 119 + -nika? *push into*; ma'cihorarī-nī? *I am digging it (with a stick or spade)* < 111 + hora *dig*; ?u-'hu?k^{w}ɪri-?a?i-nī? *I spilled it with my back* < 116 + k^{w}ɪri?a *spill*.

120 + R ± 130 = S. 'naʁoopɪ *picture* < 121 + 'poo *draw* + 131; 'narihka *groceries* < 121 + 'tihka *eat*.

120 + (110 + R)[1] = S. 'narohtik^{w}a?i-?inɪ *you hit yourself (with hand)* < 121 + (113 + tik^{w}a *hit*).

R + 130 = S. 'tihka? *table* < 'tihka *eat* + 132; 'piapɪ *big* < 'pia- *big* + 131; 'tihkapɪ *meat*; 'poopɪ *drawing* < 'poo *draw* + 131; 'huupɪ *tree* < 'huu- *wood, log, tree* + 133; 'paapɪ *head* < 'paa- *head* + 133; 'tenahpɪ? *man* < 'tenah- *man* + 134.

R + S = S (in which the S preceding the equation sign may be any stem including the resultant of this formula; however, the maxi-

[1] Immediate constituents are divided in this way because *120 + 110 (without R) never occurs. 110 + R = S above, but S cannot be substituted for 110 + R here because S resulting from other formulae do not occur with 120.

193 ally used in tales), 'surĭ-kĭ-se' 'wihnu 'rĭya-ainU *he then died*; -ha interrogative particle, 'surĭ-ha pin'haa?a 'caa 'kĭsuka *does he like sugar?*

4. Word formation. Stems and affixes may be combined into words according to formulae presented below. Words generally contain only one major stress. A second stress may occur late in a long word. 'tĭkkahni-'ku-ma? 'mi?arĭ *he is going to the dining hall.* Words of each class are mutually substitutable in the syntactic positions defined for each class. Inflected words are partially identifiable by the class of the final affix with which they occur. If the final affix is of class 300 the word is a noun (N) or verbal noun (VN). If the final affix is one of class 200 the word is a verb (V). Words which consist of uninflectable S^p are particles (P).

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193 Although clitic S^p and S^{pr} enter into word formation they are not included in formulae for word classes. S^p and proclitic S^{pr} do not change the class of the word in which they are bound and are therefore non-pertinent to the formulae. Enclitic S^{pr}, always subject, are not generally in the same immediate constituent with the word in which they are bound. It is syntactically convenient to define word classes without the limitations which enclitic S^{pr} place on them. 'po?ro?a-ma? 'ruhiɪIti 'suwaitĭ *he wants the black pig* [N (object) -S^{pr} (subject), N (object), VN]; 'kanaɪihci?-ma? *he is slender* [N-S^{pr} (subject)].

4.1. Verbs (V) may take subject or object; they may not be subject or object.

$S^v \pm 200 = V$. nĭ-'rĭi-ca? 'narĭmĭ-kU 'kahnimi?a?I *my friend went visiting in town* < $S^{pr} + S^s$ ('rĭi *friend*) + S^p = N (subject), S^s ('narĭmĭ *town*) + S^v (-kU *in*) = N (object), S^v ('kahnimi?a *go visiting*) + 252 = V; 'mahitenahpĭ?-ca? pĭ-'pake nĭ-'nahu-ma 'wĭsaka?I *the warrior split his arrow with his knife* < S^s ('mahitenahpĭ? *warrior*) + S^p = N (subject), $S^{pr} + S^s$ ('pake *arrow*) + 331 =

194 [121] an adequate description of the phonology must include phonemic rhythm. The prosodic features operate on two levels, the lexical level and the level of the larger phonological and rhythm group. Examples of the interdependence of these features may be seen in that non-phonemic pitch is conditioned by lexical stress and vowel length. Emphatic stress furthermore potentially coincides in point of occurrence with lexical stress. Rhythm is also generally associated with lexical stress in its placement, and phonetically long vowels may be contrasted with phonetically short vowels only within the limits of rhythm. The details of the system follow.

194 1. Comanche utterances are characterized by a marked rhythm which consists of a sequence of secondary rhythm stresses with approximately the same timing between stresses. A rhythm unit is defined as the sequence of syllables grouped together by such stresses or pause. The boundaries of rhythm units are marked with a subscript tic /ı/. [104] /ı'tenahıpɪ?ıca?ı'pisiınakIıkatIı'puʷ-etu ı'mi?aarI *The man with the big ears is walking in the road.* ı'nameıwahıʃkʷIıtII ı'pisiıkahniınII *eight big houses.*

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[113] [104] nemes see Henry Osborn and William A. Smalley, Formulae for Comanche Stem and Word Formation, IJAL 15.93 (1949) fn. 2. The transcription used in this paper will follow that of Formulae except for the addition of /,/ anticipation pause, /-/ non-anticipation pause, /ˈ/ emphatic stress, /ı/ rhythm marker, and /II/ attentative rhythm, all defined in this paper. Hyphen (-) will not be used here because its only significance in Formulae is for certain morphological boundaries.

[113] For other views on Comanche segmental phonemes see Venda Riggs, Alternate Phonemic Analyses of Comanche, IJAL 15.229–231 (1949). The present analysis parallels generally her Analysis A in treatment of consonants, but differs from it in finding /n/ in 'utterance final' position (see text sentences 5, 8, 17, 18, 21 of this paper) in addition to her /?/ and /h/ (p. 229), and in interpreting [I], when non-syllabic, as non-phonemic aspiration of a preceding consonant. This interpretation results in a larger number of consonant clusters as inspection of the data will show.

194 Rhythm units in sequence tend to have perceptually the same timing, with some fluctuation and variation. So important is this timing that rhythm units of one, two, or even three syllables are sometimes perceptually alike in duration. In the following example the rhythm unit ˌʔa (because of the accompanying pause) is perceptually of the same length as such sequences as ˌˈparɪno. ˌˈʔikɪnɪʔ ˌˈkahnikɪ̈ ˌˈʔikahˌciʔ, ˌˈtɪnooˈʔa, ˌˈtɪnooˌpha, ˌˈtɪhkaˌʔa, ˌˈnakarɪ̈ˌʔa, ˌˈtɪasɪ̈, ˌˈparɪnooˌʔa, ˌˈpuniʔ *As I come into the room I see the pencil, the paper, the table, the chair, and the pen.* In sentence (21) of the text[4a] (6.1) there is some variation in timing due to the disparity of number of syllables in the units, but there is a tendency toward perceptual equalization wherever possible.

This perceptual regularity of rhythm unit timing is accomplished by several devices including pause (as in the example of the paragraph above) and the non-phonemic lengthening of a consonant to keep a phonemically short vowel relatively so and yet preserve the perceptual length of rhythm unit time.[7] ˌˈpiaroˌsasɪ̈ˌtˌ[·]ɪ̈ nɪ̈ˌˈkahnicaʔ ˌˈkuhcuʔ ˌmaʔɪ̈ *My big white house burned down.* ˌˈsɪ̈ˌmanoˌwɪmɪ̈ˌnaˌtˌ[·]ɪ̈ ˌˈtoˌnaˌnɪ̈ *nine men.* In sentence (9) of the text there occurs the example ˌˈtɪmaˌrɪ̈ˌm[·]ɪnakuˌnai *lots of water*; in sentence (18): ˌsuniˌˈnah[·]ˌkatɪ̈ *staying as he was.* In cases of irregularity of number of syllables in the rhythm group there may occasionally be no timing compensation, and irregular timing may occur. See text (20): ʔuˌˈtɪrɪeʔˌtɪhˌciʔˌnɪ̈ *his dear little children*, where there is no adequate compensation for the disparity between the

[4a] Section 6, Illustrative text will appear in a later issue of IJAL.

[7] In the otherwise phonemic transcriptions of data in this paragraph the non-phonemic length is enclosed in brackets [·]. In the first example the consonant length is necessitated by the fact that voiceless vowels occur shorter than voiced vowels.

(104)

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194 number of syllables in the respective rhythm units.

Rhythmic structural contrasts exist within utterances and between utterances, and the rhythm pattern of a given morpheme or sequence of morphemes is not always the same. In the following examples the sequence of morphemes ˈnɪ-mɪ-kuhcu? *buffalo* occurs with different rhythm patterns. ˌˈnɪmɪˌkuhˌcu?a ˌˈkumaˌɪ̄ˌca? ˌˈpiaˌɒ̄hɪ̄ˌkʷahˌtɪ̄tu ˌˈtooˌ-yɪ̄kaˌrɪ̄ *The buffalo bulls are grazing out on the prairie.* ˌˈsooˌtɪ̄ˌca? ˌˈpueˌkʷaciˌnɪmɪˌ-kuhcu? ˌnɪmɪˌˈpiaˌɒ̄hɪ̄ˌkʷahˌtɪ̄tu ˌˈtooˌyɪ̄kaˌ-rɪ̄ *Those wild buffalo are grazing out on the prairie.* Compare also the morpheme ˈ?ahpɪ? *father* in text sentences (17) and (20), ˈtɪ̄aɪ̄ *also* in (4) and (8), ˈmekɪ *said* in (2) and (6), ˈsurɪkse? in (4) and (8).

Rhythm stress generally coincides with lexical stress where it occurs (see 2), but in some utterances lexical stress may be suppressed by rhythm. In such a case the high pitch feature of lexical stress is left to mark the point of its placement (see 4). In the following examples wherever rhythm stress does not coincide with lexical stress /ˌˈ/, but lexical stress occurs without rhythm /ˈ/, the lexical stress should be read with high pitch but no stress. nɪˌˈrua ˈrɪˌtaaɪ̄ ˌˈyuupɪ̄ˌca? nɪˌˈnɪaɪ̄ˌmapɪ̄ru ˌˈnɪ-miitɪ̄ *My fat little son is in the yard.* ˌˈsurɪkˌse? ˌˈsu?aˌna ˈ?uˌrɪ̄kɪ̄ ˌˈnɪhˌtɪn *He took it out of the water.* Other examples may be found in text sentences (6), (11), (12), (14), (15), (19), and (20).

[104]

The rhythm units between pauses (/ˌ/ or /./[a]) comprise a rhythm group. There are more likely to be differences of timing between rhythm groups than between rhythm units of the same group. In text sentence (1), for example, the rhythm group ˌˈpekʷi ˌnɪˌ-ˈtɪrɪˌeˀˌtɪ̄ˌmaˌ?ai *a fish with his children* occurs with even timing but different timing from the rhythm groups preceding or following. There is also a marked change of timing between the final rhythm group and those

[a] See 4.

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194 preceding it in (15). So far as has been ascertained at present, such differences are fluctuant and not meaningful.

194 The only association between rhythm and meaning differences so far detected is in
196 situations demanding attention ('attentative') as in imperative constructions and the drawing of exaggerated attention to words or specific parts of utterances. This rhythm pattern consists of a deliberate, slow rhythm with few syllables to the rhythm unit and marked extra lengthening. It may optionally correlate with emphatic stress. In the following illustrations attentative rhythm (symbolized /‖/ for each rhythm unit with which it occurs) should be read with each modified syllable long, and such rhythm units containing vowel clusters with exaggerated length. ‖ˈʔorii ‖ˈnɪmɪ‖kuh‖cuʔ‖nii ‖ˈpuuni *Look at those buffalo!* ‖ˈpia‖rikɪ‖kɪpɪ‖ˈkima ‖ˈʔɪsU‖ni‖tU *Beefsteak*, (nickname of a person) *come here!* Text examples may be found in sentences (5), (7), (8).

[104]

194 **2.** The contrastive placing of lexical stress may be seen in the following words: ˈtosahwɪ *silver*, waˈsape *bear*, mahtoˈkoo *thumb*, kuyuˈniʔnɪɪ *turkeys*, nɪmɪˈkuhcuʔ *our* (pl.) *cow*, ˈnɪmɪkuhcuʔ *buffalo*.

Emphatic stress, which occurs occasionally for affective purposes, always coincides in point of placement with lexical stress. (See text sentences (9), (13), (14), (18).) Emphatic stress is used to give extra intensity to a situation, and not as in English to emphasize one word as against another. It may occur on a single point of lexical stress or at several such points in sequence. The distribution of lexical stress is most prevalent on one of the first three syllables of a word[9] and most often on the first syllable of a root or compound.

3. Interpretation of vowel length. Contrastive length of vowel may be seen in

[104] [9] The word is defined by implication as an intra-potential in Formulae pp. 98, 99. It is written bounded by space.

194 cause a vowel of one group may be non-phonemically longer than a sequence of another group. In text sentence (21), ˌ¹tʃhtʃˌtaayuˌtu?iˌnɪ̄ *ones who will be little* at least three perceptible phonetic vowel lengths occur. taa is phonemically long but phonetically shorter than nɪ̄ because the latter occurs alone in a rhythm group and the former does not. taa is shown to be phonemically long by its contrast with several short vowels in the same rhythm group.

4. The importance of rhythm (as limited as its affective meanings seem to be) is accentuated by the complete conditioning of pitch contours. In Comanche all utterances occur with the same relative intonational pitch contour. That contour may be described roughly as high pitch on lexically stressed syllables and regular pitch elsewhere, but there are other modifying factors which must be described.

194 Three basic phonetic pitch differences
104 have been distinguished on voiced vowels:[11] pitch level[1] (high) occurs on lexically stressed syllables, sometimes with a slight drop on the end of a VV sequence. The height of pitch is correlative with the contrast between lexical and emphatic stress, extra height being sometimes associated with emphatic stress. Pitch level[2] (mid) occurs elsewhere except for optional[3] (low) before /./.

Variations of these pitches are: [1] > [1ˢ] (high-falling glide) on stressed syllables which contain an identical VV cluster if the syllable is the last voiced syllable of the word (i.e., if the following syllable contains no voiced segments). [2] > [2ˢ] (slightly higher than [2]) optionally preceding lexical stress within a word. [3] > [3ˢ] (mid falling

[11] The superscript numbers, assigned to pitch differences which have been heard, have no significance except that of labels for phonetic phenomena. Examples in this section will be transcribed phonemically except for the pitch symbol in brackets with each syllable.

194 to low) optionally on unstressed syllables
containing a VV sequence before /./.
[104] ˈʔaˈnaa. (exclamation); ʔoˈnoo. (exclamation); ˌˈʔiˌpiaˈroˌkoˈʔI. (exclamation); ˌˈʔiˈ, ˌˈsiˈmaˈnuˈʔ, ˌˈwa-naˌwiˌwihˌtaˈʔ, ˌˈsiˈmaˌnaiˌkuˈnaˌpoˈriˈ ˌˈʔuˈraˈʔI *Ok, I found a dollar bill!*; ˌˈʔuˈgi ˌˈhaˈkaaˈriˈ *Who's that?*; niˈˌˈhaˈkaiˈ, ˌˈyiˈkʷI *What shall I say?*; ˌˈkeeˈ niˈˌˈriˈnooˈˌmaˈ *No, that's my pencil!*

194 A check of texts, both narrative and
128 conversational, made on tape recording, and observation of Comanche speech in other situations than informant ones, revealed that this one pattern with its variants occurs on all utterances.

[104] The distinction made here between /ˌ/ anticipatory pause, and /./ non-anticipatory pause, is as follows. Non-anticipatory pause is a pause preceded or followed by a modification of pitch or rhythm. It may be preceded by a drop of intonation to ˥ or ˩. It may be preceded by a dropping of the general height of voice through the utterance and followed by a sudden raising of voice height at the beginning of the next utterance. It may be followed by a quickened tempo of rhythm in the beginning of the next rhythm group. Anticipatory pause, on the other hand, is a pause without any modification of the pitch or rhythm of preceding or following utterances.

194 /./ may coincide with grammatical sen-
tence units or may group several such
[104] grammatical units. In the text compare (1), (2), (3), etc., where the non-anticipatory pause coincides with grammatical units, and the latter parts of the text where fewer such pauses occur. /ˌ/ anticipatory pause, may occur at any potential (symbolized here by space).

[p. 301-A]

31: Jones E-5 (1967-1970) 1972 NO6 Comanche NO6
Oklahoma

Pronunciation Guide

The following is a key to the pronunciation of Comanche words appearing in the text.

ə	Pronounced like *e* in over, under.
ɔ	Pronounced like *o* in horn, fork.
ɜ	Pronounced like *u* in fur, turn.
ɛ	Pronounced like *a* in bare, care.
β	This sound can be approximated by compressing the lips for the pronunciation of a *b* sound and proceeding to pronounce a *v* sound.
:	Indicates the lengthening of the preceding vowel sound.

[p. XIV is blank]